d, cales, puddings, etc., made keep longer, and are more di-of common and cheap imite-ent free on receipt of 75 cents

AM TARTAR.

vare, assorted. am & Yelloware, assorted. BCKFORD. Auctionees TTERS & CO.,

RADE SALE.

BOOTS, Shot'; Etc.,

March 28. at 9:30 o'clock.

ndolph st.

ERS & CO., Auctioneers. URDAY SALF.

IS, Household Goods, Etc. MEROY & CO., th 26, at 9:30 A. M.,

TURE. Prairie-av.,

March 27, at 10 o'ck, Furniture Diam and Kitchen Ware.

TT'S

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

VOLUME XXXIX.

FURNITURE.

Is now placing in stock a large and elegant line of goods, just manufactured from new designs. This Company, manufacturing its own goods, with facilities excelled by none, can and will sell at the LOWEST manufacturer's prices.

STATE & ADAMS-STS.

CLOTHING. WE OFFER THIS WEEK

From All-Wool Cassimeres, AT \$7.50. WE ALSO OFFER 4,000 HANDSOME CASSIMERE SUITS,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, from the best merican Mills, New Styles, for Spring Wear, at greatly reduced prices from pring of 1877.

We keep imported goods made up in more han 100 styles, very low. OGDEN, ABLEWHITE & CO.'S Cor. Archer-av. & Twenty-second-st.

TO THE TRADE GREAT REDUCTIONS CLOTHING And Woolens

LEOPOLD, KUH & CO'S, 214 & 216 Madison-st.

In anticipation of a change in our firm we wil fier to the trade our large and well-selected stock f Ready-Made Clothing and Woolens at greatly duced prices, and will give such inducements to yzers as will make it to their interest to call and ramine our stock before buying elsewhere.

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Pive-story and basement building, 30 feet ont, with the largest plate-glass store win-ows on the street. BRYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION. The firm of TAYLOR & YORK to this day di by mutual consent. William York continues the business, assumes all liabilities, and collects all amount due the said firm of Taylor & York.

WANTED. SITUATION WANTED. ce experience of twenty years; ten years in lum-little money; best references; some property; interest if it proves good. Address J. H. Wil.L.-8, Room 5, 133 LaSalie-st.

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THE

Gem Musical Library A set of 21 fine Collections of Bound Music, each of fifth has 80 pages, full Sheet Music Size, and contains a average of 25 Songs or Pieces, all of the best and out pleasing character. The Composers are the most pulsar and successful ones in the country. The following are fayorite Collections:

FAIRY FINGERS, containing 26 charming and easy Waltzes, Schottishes, Polkas, &c. DEARL DROPS. Contains 25 fine and east BRILLIANT GEMS. Fine selection of plano pieces of casy medium difficulty, by Pachet. Allard, Kin-

DLEASANT MEMORIES. Contain TIRESIDE ECEOES, a collection of choruses by 16 of the best composers. Price of each book, \$1.50 Boards, \$2 Cloth.

A most attractive Song is. "I'll be Watching for you is the Window." by C. M. Pyke. 40 cents. It has a fine dicture title, as has G. D. Wilson's new Polka Mondo, naired "Dancing on the Green," (60 cents) which is paining a deserved popularity. LYON & HEALY, Chicago. DLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

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Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MARCH 27, 1878.

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Tell the Whole Story

OUR \$6.00 SPRING OVERCOATS Are Well Worth \$10.00.

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BUSINESS MEN Are invited to call and examine our TREMEN-DOUSLY LARGE STOCK of stylish Soits, Cassi-mere Pants, Boys Suits, and Furnishing Goods. We are showing

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MEANS LOW PRICES TO ALL. NUTTING,

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ARTISTIC design, DURA-

BLE construction, and ex-

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WAGONS, HAND CARTS, Etc.

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Farm Wagons,

STUDEBAKER BROS.,

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PRACTICE LIMITED to the Med-

ical and Surgical Treatment of Dis-eases and Deformities of the

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Rents collected, taxes paid, estates managed. Special itention given to the interests of non-residents. Accounts rendered monthly.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dennison's Coin Wrappers.

Sold by Stationers and by DENNISON & CO., 102

NORTH SIDE MARKET,

WHOLESALE.
Loins, Ribs, Tenderloins, Rolls, &c., &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

SHOULD not fail to attend the great closing-out sale of Watches and Jewelry of JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,

GRATES AND MANTELS.

The Plain, Gold and Nicke trimmed, and

trimmed, and SLATE HANTELS.
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Purnished promptly and at low
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BOOKS, THE J. M. W. JONES STATIONERS A PRINTING CO.,

FINANCIAL.

136 STATE-ST.

Hand Carts, &c.,

Express Wagons,

quisite finish.

ing factory prices.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED. Send for our Self-Measurement Instructions.

THE EVE OF WAR. SILVERWARE.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] MATSON & CO. LONDON, March 27-6 a. m.-Little can b stated with certainty in regard to the situation in Europe, except that the hopes of a Unreservedly recommend the meeting of the Congress are now at a miniproducts of the Gorham Manmum, and warlike rumors increase in number and strength every day. It is believed ufacturing Co., both in Solid IN ST. PETERSBURG Silver and Electro-Plate, for

that England is unable to make good her promises to both Greece and Turkey, and that she is, therefore, anxious to avoid entering a Congress where her double-dealing would be exposed. For this reason it is probable that England intends going to war eventually anyhow, and the Russians are BECOMING VEST INDIGNAM

tors and Agents, keeping a complete assortment, and giv-They invite inspection and correspondence from Hotel signs of joining England. Proprietors and Housekeepers.

that a preliminary agreement between Russia and Austria has already been reached, and that Gen. Ignatieff will merely stop on his way to Constantinople to confirm the

HIS VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE is also regarded as significant, and it is feared here that endeavors will be made at once to induce Turkey to make a close alliance with Russia. I have the best authority for saying that, should the Congress fail to meet, England will maintain her present attitude of armed watchfulness, continuing prepara tions for the war

WHICH MUST EVENTUALLY BREAK OUT. the loss of all the advantages gained in the

EXCELSIOR OIL STOVE THE BEST-INFORMED DIPLOMATS

> ANXIOUSLY WAITING.
>
> LONDON, March 26.—The final answer from St. Petersburg to England's question, whether the entire treaty of San Stefano will be submitted to the Congress, is anxiously awaited. The Times expresses the opinion that "the more prudent Russian statesmen, even the Czar him elf, ought to be ready to smooth the way for the assemblage of the Congress. The contention of our Government is justified in substance by Europe, and though the remaining objection is not one which ought to be fatal, it is by Russia rather than by us that the objection ought, in strict justice, to be removed."

AUSTRIA.

Mutterings of War Distinctly Heard on All Sides.

ON THE BRINK.

Russia Will Not Amend Her Replies to England's Queries.

The Continental Powers Are Satisfied, and England Must Likewise Be.

London Journals Talk Ominously of the Coming

While the Russian Newspapers Are Defiant to the Last Degree.

Russia Lavoring to Keep Austria Out of England's

To This End a Mutual Annexation Scheme Is Proposed.

The Grand-Duke and Sultan Exchange Visits at Constantinople.

Renewal of Diplomatic Relations Between Russia and Turkey.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Grain Trade.

HIGH TIME FOR SOMEBODY TO BACK DOWN.

at her childish objection to entering the Congress. Besides, they are now tolerably certain that England can get no allies, and was a month ago, when Austria was showing

GEN. IGNATIEFF will arrive in Vienna to-day, and there is little reason to doubt that he is empowered to make such concessions to Austria as to avert any conflict with that country. THE TRIBUNE'S Vienna correspondent telegraphs

She can easily carry out such a policy for an indefinite period, while Russia would be under far greater expenses, besides being obliged to evacuate her positions in Turkey at the end of three months, according to the treaty of San Stefano. It is idle to imagine, however, that Russia would remain under such constraint, since she would not only be breatened with bankruptcy, but also with

believe that the Congress must meet before May, or that war will break out soon after that month, if not before. Both nations, however, have been bluffing heavily heretofore, and it is possible they may find it possible to retire gracefully without coming

THE DEAD-LOCK.

THE PREPONDERATING OPINION at the Capitals of the Great Powers seems to be that Russia will refuse, and that this will render the situation very critical, in consequence of the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora and the position of the Russians about Constantinople, but that if no unforeseen inci-dent or complication arises from these circum-stances, war may be avoided, and, after a period of suspense damaging to all the Powers, a fresh proposal for a Conference of Congress will be brought forward, under different forms, with

The position of Austria is the source of much in favor of higher prices is notices

anxious curiosity. Semi-official organs have de-clared the treaty of San Stefano utterly unaccept-able, but the fact is equally certain that Austria does not support England's demand concern-ing the form of its submission to the Congress. Various explanations of the latter features of Austria's policy are given.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE. A Vienna correspondent says a reconstitution of the Triple Alliance is preparing for the purpose of opposing the British policy. To this end, says the correspondent, Russia is offering Austria every concession, and be believes the negotiations will undoubtedly succeed. From other advices, this seems an exaggerated pro-Russian view. Austria's objections are to the whole treaty of San Steiano.

Another Vienna correspondent says: "This Government seems to be of the opinion that the differences remaining between England and Russia are those of form rather than of princi-Russia are those of form rather than of principle, and ought not to be a bar to the meeting of the Congress. Sir Henry Efflot, the British Ambassador, had a long interview with Count Andressy on Sunday, by appointment, and in all probability there was an exchange of ideas on this subject of paramount importance. There is no doubt kussia is making a strong effort to avert a possibility of an Anglo-Austrian alhance before giving England a final answer."

PARIS, March 26.—The Temps belives the Congress has falled in consequence of England's refusal to participate. France stipulated from the outset that she would only take part if all the signatory Powers were represented.

The Soir states that a council of Ministers has renewed this resolution.

LITTLE HOPE OF A SOLUTION.

LONDON, March 26.—The following is from
St. Petersburg: "Those baving direction of affairs here appear to have very little hope of a solution of the present dead-lock. Although the holding of the Congress without England would have the advantage of isolating her and consolidating the Triple Alliance, it is regarded most probable that the Congress will not meet at all. The whole question seems to be sinking from the sphere of reason to that of passion."

A Berlin correspondent says Austria's idea of a Congress without England is being discountenanced by France and Germany. It is possi-ble only the three Chancellors will meet in Berlin, but even this is yet improbable. Germany is sure to take no proceedings against A STORM PREDICTED.

LONDON, March 27-5 a. m .- The Post savs: "Another vain attempt has been made to induce Russia to acknowledge some resposibility towards Europe. Her reply is invariably, viz: 'You have full liberty of appreciation and action.'" The leader concludes: "Should the Congress fall, some means may vet be sought for establishing a real or pretended agreement. It is not probable it will be found, and unless Russia yields the storm which is brewing will

A correspondent at Berlin states that an apparently inspired article in the Berlin Post justifies England's demand, and declares that Russia should be wise enough to be moderate.

LONDON, March 27-5 a. m .- A Vienna dispatch says: Gen. Ignatien's mission is to com-plete the negotiations for a scheme of parallel annexation, which has already found favor at headquarters here. Austria demands Bosnia, Herzegovina, Northern Albania, and a portion of Macedonia, including Salonica. Russia objects to the annexation of a portion of Macedonia, but this difficulty is by no means insurmo WILL GO TO BERLIN.

Gen. Ignaticff will go to Berlin on leaving Russia, by advice of Germany, is conciliating Austria and disregarding England.

It is believed that Russia is preparing for a war with England. Five hundred thousand men of the Russian landwehr were called out

LOSING TEMPER. The Journal de St. Petersburg declares that Russia will not endure the position obliging her to maintain her armanents indefinitely. The Berlin Post remarks that the collapse of the Congress would enforce such an attitude on both Russia and England.

CONSTANTINOPLE. NICHOLAS AND THE SULTAN.
CONSTANTISOPLE, March 26.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by twelve Russian Generals, proceeded to-day in the Imperial yacht Livadia to the Dolmabaghtche Palace, where he was received by the Sultan, surrounded where he was received by the Sultan, surrounded by his Ministers, Osman Pasha, and other Gen-erals. The Grand Duke conversed with the Sultan twenty minutes. He then went to the Beylerbey Palace, where he was visited by the Sultan forty-five minutes later. The Grand Duke and his suite next proceeded to the for-mer Russian Embassy, in front of which the Russian cardes were displayed. The Grand Russian eagles were displayed. The Grand Duke will sleep on board the Livadia to-night and take luncheon with the Sultan to-morrow. It is said the Grand Duke, referring to the Porte's apprehensions of a possible Anglo-Russian conflict, expressed the hope that the Congress would effect an arrangement.

LONDON, March 27—5 a. m.—A special from

Pera reports that the Sultan received the Grand Duke Nicholas with the utmost courtesy and Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia have been renewed, and Gen. Nelidoff bas been appointed Russian Charge d'Affaires at

INCIDENTAL.

CROWDED STOREHOUSES.

LONDON, March 26.—The Government storeouses are so crowded with war material under the recent contracts that storage has been secured in warehouses at Victoria Docks and on

other wharves.
THE SULTAN AND THE GRAND DUKE. San Stepano, March 26.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, with a suite of twenty, will proceed to-morrow morning in the imperial yacht Liva-dia, to visit the Sultan, who will immediately return the visit at one of the palaces placed at the Grand Duke's disposal, or on board the

VIENNA, March 26 .- Gen. Ignatieff has arrived. VIENNA, March 26.—Gen. Ignation has arrived.

EVACUATED.

LONDON, March 26.—In consequence of the friendly remonstrance of the Russian authorities, the Turkish forces have evacuated Buyuk-

dere and occupy Maslak. OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS.

Wranja, evacuated by the Servians, has been occupied by the Russians. The Turkish inhabitants sent an address to Prince Milan asking for annexation to Servia. If that is impossible, they beg permission to migrate into Servia, resolved not to remain in Bulgaria.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE. THE ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, March 26.—The Mark Lane Expr

review of the British corn trade the past week says: A large breadth of spring corn has been planted under favorable conditions, and the scasonable weather of the last few weeks has strenghtened the wheat plant without unhas strenghtened the wheat plant without un-duly forcing it. In spits of the present winter weather we have every reason to hope for a more prosperous season than for three years. In many districts the sowing of barley and oats is nearly completed. Another week of dry weather would see nearly the end of spring sowing.

wheat trade, but the improvement has only in a few instances extended to home-grown grain, which has been marketed in very short quan-ity, and a somewhat defective condition.

wheat trade, but the improvement has only in a few instances extended to bome-grown grain, which has been marketed in very short quantity, and a somewhat deflective condition.

Foreign wheat, of which the imports into London were very moderate, is met with an improved demand, at an advance of a shilling per quarter, chiefly on American descriptions, but more business is passing than of lafe in all varieties, and the tendency of prices is in the sellers' favor. There has been some continental demand, which has

TENDED TO ADVANCE VALUES
for cargoes off the coast. It is probable France will require 700,000 quarters of fine wheat for mixing purposes between this and harvest. Judging from the duiliness of trade at the close of the week, it is doubtful whether last week Monday's advance will be maintained, as arrivals of wheat from America and Russia the next few months will be on too large a scale to admit much enhancement in values. France will probably relieve us of some portion of the accumulated stocks in Southorn Russia, but allowing for this it is accarcily likely the ordinary consumptive demand will be sufficient to support present currencies.

Some attention is directed to INDIAN WHEAT, of which the stocks in London are worked down to a comparatively narrow compass, and a slight improvement in the value of Calcutta produce appears probable. Maize, although quiet, is fairly steady. Both old and new corn is in moderate request at the late rates, but other sorts of feeding-corn are dull. Grinding barley and inferior sorts of oats have given way one shilling and sixpence per quarter respectively, with moderate arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade for wheat ruled steady. The demand for the Continent continues. Barley sold slowly at rather easier terms.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BRITISH WAR IN CAPPRASIA.

Philadelphia Press.

The case of the substance and the shadow i now being illustrated in a remarkable and not very satisfactory manner in South Africa, where

a serve war has been waring for some time between the inhabitants of Castraria and the troops, regular and militia, of Queen Victoria. As far back as the year 1705 England took possession of the southern extremity of the African neminsula, which was called the Cape of Good Hope. Twenty years later, on the distribution of territory after the shal fall of Napoleon, the part of the country, then very limited in extent, was transferred to England, and became the nucleus, or rather the base, of a settlement called Cape Colony, which, by gradual absorption of adjacont districts, has become very extensive. Of these, British Castraria was annexed in 1806; Basutoland, at the head of the basis of the Oracre River, in 1805; Fingoland and Normandary 1, 1876; Griguoland West, where the mouth are plenty as pebbles, 13 1876; and the Transval Republie in 1878. The colony of the Cape of Good Hope, by the most recent official returns, has an area of 329,495 square miles, and a population of about 1,500,000. Of this, the area of Cape Colony proper (the extreme southern point of Africa) is 181,592 square miles, and the population southern point of Africa) is 181,592 square miles, and the population southern point of Africa) is 181,692 square miles, and the population southern point of Africa) by that absorption or annexation, which has brought Hindostan, province by province, under the British sceptre, the whole of South Africa, at least up to the River Zambesi, will become a large English colony, of which Natal aow is witually a part. Already it has ships commerch, and large English colony, of which Natal aow is witually a part. Already it has ships commerch, manufactures, excorted products (including a large quantity of wool, good highways, railroads, and telegraph lines, and allow of the service of the serv

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERLIN, March 26.-Dr. Achenbach, the Prussian Minister of Commerce and Public Works, resigned yesterday. The National Ga-zetle confirms the report that Herr Hobrecht, Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, has accepted the Ministry of Finance.
EXPOSITION GOODS.
LONDON, March 26.—The United States ship

London, March 26.—The United States ship Supply, from New York, with exhibits for the approaching international Exposition at Paris, arrived at Havre Saturday.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, March 26.—Minister Cairoll, in the Chamber to-day, set forth the programme of the new Ministry. He said, among other things, it was their intention to maintain Italy's neutrality in the present foreign complications, and to reduce some taxes pressing heaviest on the poor. The speech was much cheered.

THE BURTDICE DISASTER.

LONDON, March 26.—The Coroner's inquest has found that the loss of the Enrydice was accidental, no blame attaching to anybody.

THE MINERS.

The colliers of Dean Forest have received notice of 5 per cent reduction in wages. The owners of the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire collieries have accepted the compromise proposed by the men, and the wages have been reduced 5 per cent instead of 7%.

PARIS, March 26.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously rejected the Senate's amendments to the budget.

ROME, March 26.—The forthcoming Encyclical ROME, March 26.—The forthcoming Encyclical

of Pope Leo XIII. will dwell upon the desire of the Papacy to unite with Italy to secure a posi-tion better suited to its ecclesiasteal character.

FINANCIAL.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 26.—Smith, Dodd & Co., one of the oldest and best-known boot and shoe firms in the city, made an assignment to-day to F. R. Merchant, Esq. The liabilities and assets are unknown as yet. The failure was brought about by a levy by sheriff Wilcoz upon the firm for \$10,000. It is hoped by the firm to compromise with the creditors.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. O., March 29.-J. M. Hooke banker, at Lexington, Ky., suspended yester-day. Liabilities, \$183,000; assets, \$75,000 to

\$80,000. Logan Tucker has also failed. Liabilities, \$80,000; assets, \$20,000. BOSTON.
BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—Lockwood, Brooks & Co., book publishers, have suspended. Liabilities, \$130,000.

OHIO.
COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—In the Senate, the House bill requiring Proceeding Attorneys to obtain the consent of the court before entering a nolle prosedul in criminal cases, and the Senate bill making it a Penitentiary offense for maio school-teachers to have criminal inter-course with female pupils, even with their con-

maio school-teachers to have criminal intercourse with female pupils, even with their consent, were passed.

A message was received from the Governor
nominating Senator J. L. Jackson to be Trustee
of the Soidiers' Orphans' Home, vice Ewing, resigned. The nomination was confirmed.

In the Senate messages were received from
the Gove. Jor nominating David W. Brooks, of
Franklin; Joseph P. Smith, of Picksway; E. J.
Biount, of Franklin; Benjamin Myers, of Ashland; and George W. Morgan, of Knoz, to be
Trustees of the Columbus Hospital for the Insane. Jaboz Fitch, of Cuyahoga; James
F. Perry, of Summit; James Barnett,
of Cuyahoga; Archibald McGregor, of Stark;
and D. L. Wadsworth, of Loraine, to be Trustees of the Cieveland Hospital for the Insane.
John M. Pugh, of Franklin; Charles Maines, of
Logan; W. B. Chidlaw, of Hamilton; Jacob
Cherry, of Holmes; and Henry J. Relnmunt, of
Fairfield, to be Trustees of the Reform School
for Boys. Thomas D. Styles, of Darke; J. B.
Owsley, of Butler; Charles M. Godfred, of
Ottawa; Durbin Ward, of Warren; and Henry
Schoenfeldt, of Montgomery, to be Trustees of
the Dayton Asylum for the Insane.
John
Schreiver, of Meigs; S. M. McMillen, of Washington; William Waddle, of Ross; A. M. Stimpson, of Fayette; and Isaac Stanley, of Athens,
to be Trustees of the Athens Asylum for the
Insane.

The House bill to render persons who know-

Insane.

The House bill to render persons who knowingly import diseased cattle into Ohio liable
to fine and consequential damages caused by
the spread of the disease, was passed.

The House bill to authorize the corporation
of Harvest Home Festival Association Societies
for protecting its game and catching horse
thieves, and the Senate bill to abolish Coroner's
juries, were passed.

In the House a resolution was adopted providing for a special commission to investigate

viding for a special commission to investigate and report whether any of the public works of the State are being used or occupied by any rati-road companies, and if so, by what authority.

NASHVILLE, March 23.-The revenue officers report having broken up eleven filicit distil-lence in Putnam and White counties since the

irging the manufacturers to reduce the hours

leries in Putnam and White counties since the 18th inst.
Boston, Mass., March 26.—The first annual bench-show of dogs, under the anspices of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, opened here to-day. Above 700 specimens are on exhibition, embracing entries from various parts of the United States, and from England and Canada. There is a large attendance of visitors.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The National Temperance Society rejoice in the passage by the United States Senate of the bill for a national commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, and earnestly request the concurrence of the House.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Lebigh Valley

CROP PROSPECTS.

St. Paul, Minn., March 26.—Ever since the 1st of March the farmers of this State have been actively engaged in seeding, and the weather has been such that the work has been prosecuted without a single day's intermission. The entire work of sowing the spring crops is now substantially completed, and the acreage has been largely increased over last year, when the wheat crop was 40,000,000 bushels. The weather continues clear and mild. Vegetation is in an advanced state, and everything points to a year of great prosperity in Minnesota. Unexampled immigration is pouring in, trains in all directions being crowded with land-hunters. At the points where land-offices are located the towns are so crowded that even sleeping accommedations are difficult to obtain.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Anna, Ili., March 26.—The storm of last Sunday did not reach the great fruit section of Illinois, and everything is doing well, excepting wheat, which is damaged by bugs.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 26.—The weather remains fine, and the fruit and wheat crops are considered safe. Corn-planting will commence next week.

THE INDIANAPOLIS STATE-HOUSE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—Six of the isappointed architects met Remy to-night and

disappointed architects met Remy to-night and held a long private conference. There were Eppinghausen, of Terre Haute, Hodgson, Crosby, Bunting, and York, of this city, and R. A. Sprague, representative of Myers, of Detroit. The first agreement was to prepare an address, ostensibly to architects, but really to the public, asking for a reconsideration of the plans, for the reason that they had not been so carefully examined as the law contemplated. The Secretary of the meeting said that it was not the intention to present the request to the Commissioners, but to present it to the Court, and ask a mandamus to compet the Commissioners to so reconsider.

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Quincy, Ill., March 26.—At a meeting of the QUINCY, Ill., March 28.—At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Quincy, held on the 24th, unanimous consent was given to the consecration of the Rev. George W. Peterkin, of Baltimore, Bishop-elect of the Diocese of West Virginia. The Committee also passed upon the testimonials of its own Bishop-elect, Dr. Alexander Burgess. Nine Standing Committees have already consented to the consecration of Dr. Burgess.

Suicide in Denmark.

**Prom an official report lately published at Copenhagen it appears that, out of a poculation of something less than 2,000,000, no fewer than 18,111 suicides have occurred during the last thirty years in Denmark. The highest number was reached in 1871, when 805 persons committed suicide, being about 48 out of cvery 100,000 inhabitants. The peasants seem more given to the crime than the inhabitants of the towns, and those gulliy of it are generally people above 50 years age. About one-fifth of the number are women, mostly unmarried, while the number of married men who commit suicide is greater than that of the bachelors. The months of April, May, and June are the most fatal, nearly half the number of suicides being committed during these three months. The favorite mode of self-destruction appears to be hanging, especially among the men, in whose case about 83 per centum of all the suicides were effected in that way. Among women about 60 per centum of the suicides are by drowning. Poisoning and death by fire-arms are very rare, barely some 4 or 5 per centum. Drunkenness is in nearly two-fifths of the suicides considered to have been the cause. It may be worth remarking that suicides among sallors and flahermen are nearly unknown.

WASHINGTON.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Howe's Ebullition of Bile Creates Scarcely a Ripple.

The Current of Speculation Turned to the Senator's Private Griefs.

Which Are Supposed to Have Prompted His Intemperate Course.

The Tariff Bill Made the Special Order in the House for April 4

Little Prospect of Its Passage at the Present Ses-

A Determined Effort to Effect the Repeal of the Bankrupt Act.

Senator Blaine Produces New Facts Relative to the Halifax Award,

Which Go Far to Weaken the British Claim for Indemnity.

THE WHITE HOUSE UNDISTURBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The cool judgment of most Republicans after seeing Howe's speech in print, and having a day to talk it over, is that he has made a mistake. The treatment he has realized used in the later treatment in the has realized used. treatment be has received in all Eastern journals that have arrived by night mail is a great surprise and disappointment to Howe's friends. There were a good many about the Senate yesterday who felt confident the speech would electrify the country. Those who claim that it will are not many required. will are not numerous to-night. Many Republicans who do not like the course of the President are, however, criticising Howe severely for making an occasion to increase the troubles of his party and doing it solely as

A BID FOR RE-ELECTION. Those who thus criticise him are more numerous in the House than in the Senate. The manner in which he tunneled out his way to stack Senator Hoar receives very general condemna-tion from the ribald use he made of the Script ure, and, further, because the attack was wholly unprovoked. The understanding to-day wholly unprovoked. The understanding to-day is that the speech was prepared in anticipation of Anderson's being sentenced to the Peniterfor attacking the President effectually. The discharge of Anderson and knowledge that the President and those about him had done everything in their power to help him, and to socure that result, destroyed flowe's work for the time being, and the Whittaker resolution was devised as AN EXCUSE FOR LAUNCHING THE SPEECH. The attack upon Secretary Schurz has lost some of its force even with those who applieded it.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has fixed prices for April as follows: Lump, \$3.75@4.00; steemboat, \$3.50; store, \$3.90; chestnut, \$3.25.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—The citizens in mass-meeting last evening urged the passage by the Legislature of a bill authorizing a general pipe line to connect the petroleum wells with the scaboard.

CROP PROSPECTS.

St. PAUL, Minn, March 26.—Ever since the 1st of March the farmers of this State have been actively engaged in seeding, and the weather has been such that the work nas been prosecuted without a single day's intermission. The entire work of sowing the completed, and the acreage has been should be accomplished.

he has been earnessly requested by the President's friends not to take notice of it.

Press COMMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, March 26.—The Tribuna.

New York, March 26.—The Tribuna.

New York, March 26.—The Tribuna.

**Howe's speech: "The true significance of the speech is not in what it says so much as in the fact that it was spoken at all. Haves has been only a year in office, and he has made no great change of policy, nor formally broken with his party. Yet here we have an able and distinguished Republican leader attacking him on the floor of the Senate with a vehemence almost unparalleled in domestic dissensions of politics, and the attack makes no scandal and hardly causes surprise. Surprise will come if Hayes finds an equally vigorous Republican defender. Howe unfortunately says aloud only what many of his associates are saying in private, We see nothing to be gained by such speeches. We are not sure that we understand what Howe hopes to gain, but his invective will command attention as a phenomenon of the troubled times, the portent of a storm."

The PRESIDENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—A number of members of Congress, friends of the President, called upon him this morning with reference to the speech of Senator Howe. They all expressed more feeling in the matter than the President himself, and suggested that the speech be answered, fearing that to permit it to pass in silence might be an admission of its entire truth. The Fresident took a different view, placing himself on the ground that what he bad done in the way of official action was based on

speech be answered, fearing that to permit it a pass in silence might be an admission of its estire truth. The President took a different view placing himself on the ground that what he had done in the way of official action was based on his sense of right, without thinking for a moment what might be the result as intecting him personally. He was opposed to a public response, preferring that his acts should be the best interpreter of his metives and principles. He had sought to perform his duty, and with this he was content, no matter how others with prejudiced miods might view his conduct. All would recollect, he said, how bitterly Senator Howe denounced President Lincoln toward the close of his first term, and how others sought to prevent Mr. Lincoln from being nominated for a second term, but, notwithstanding all this, he was renominated, and became more popular than ever, the people having become better acquainted with him and appreciating his conduct more. President Hayes was perfectly willing to be judged by the same tribunal. The President does not appear to be in the least disturbed by Senator Howe's speech, believing that time will fully vindicate him.

THE POSTAL BILL.

dell said: "I do not think it is necessary make any argument as to the three sections reing to mais and express, as the Committee has cided to strike them out. The Committee has cided to strike them out. The Committee has non-learned what the publishers thought. I Committee then struck out these sections. I protest of the Western Associated Press have been presented by Mr. J. Medill, the quests of allowing publishers to send sample copies regular rates was then considered, and to Chairman asked Mr. Medill his optulon on a subject. He addressed the Committee bris in favor of a uniform rate of newspaper social

pers at the same rate of postage paid for regar subscribers, viz.: two cents a pound. He niended that the revenue of the Post-Office spartment would be increased thereby, as all as the business of publishers promoted. It is a possible that the sending out of sample pies would increase the revenue by causing ters to be written in reply in large numbers, on which the Department made a large out, and that the general effect would be projective of good all round; that the rate now arged for sample copies was oppressively any and well nigh prohibitory, and that, as a venue measure, it was a blunder. He urged e Committee to adopt in their bill the prosed amendment.

RESUMPTION.

A PARTIAL INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Ewing and hittenden, the Sub-Committee who went to lew York to witness the weighing of specie in w York to witness the weighing of specie in Sub-Treasury, have reported to the House aking and Currency Committee that the re-int established the correctness of Secretary erman's report. They stated that they con-ted a large number of leading New York akers in regard to resumption, and almost unimously the bankers declared that Secretary erman cannot resume with the amount of cle be expects to have next January. The bankers referred to Sherman's recent statement to the Senate Finance Committee, and said if resumption is attempted on that basis the banks will drain the Treasury in a few days. The Committee sent an invitation to Secretary Sherman to appear before them and meet the statements of the New York bankers. The Secretary will probably go before the Committee next Tuesday. The New York bankers, however, do not all think as these bankers seem to have

done.

COUNTING THE COIN.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The Committeen Banking and Currency to-day had a general consultation concerning the counting or weighing of coin in the several Assistant-Treasurers' offices, and other depositories of the Government. It was thought proper that the counting or weighing at the New York office should take place at all points where the Government has large coin deposits. The Secretary of the Treasury will, by invitation, appear before the Committee and give his views concerning resumption and cognate matters.

THE TARIFF BILL.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INGTON, D. C., March 26.—The action uch as will give the friends of the bill much encouragement. The first suggestion which the bill met was that it be tabled. The proposition to fix Thursday, April 4, as the day for its coneration, encountered earnest opposition, and only adopted after a roll-call by a vote of 137 yeas to 114 nays. The friends of the bill this negative vote is significant. They not expect any of the 114 vote for the bill, and it is

certain that some of the 137 will not vote ast it when the subject comes up for deded consideration. The only thing certain out it is that if it should not encounter defeat

about it is that if it should not encounter defeat in the first stages the session will be almost indefinitely protracted. The bill is made a special order on Thursday, April 4, and will exclude all other business, except Appropriation bills. Any other measures will have small chances of consideration after that date. This greatly restricts the possibility of passing the numerous financial schemes recommended by the Banking and Currency Committee.

THE BILL AS IT STANDS.

The Tariff bill as originally reported by the Sub-Committee, has been materially changed in parts by the full Committee. The average reduction on some of the schedules of the present tariff is 4, 20, and 25 per cent, and on metals only 4 per cent. It is Representative Wood's intention to address the House on Thursday next, when the bill comes up for consideration, when he will fully explain the effect of the bill on the revenue should it become a law.

THE BANKRUPT ACT. PROSPECT OF ITS REPEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The present agress will probably repeal the Bankrupt, which was enacted in March, 1867. It has since been modified by amendments and by de-cisions of the Supreme Court for several years. There has been a growing public sentiment in favor of its repeal. People in some sections think that the law has degenerated into an in-strument of fraud, by which the bankrupt's esstrument of fraud, by which the bankrupt's estate is nearly all appropriated for the payment of lawyers and expenses. The Democrats always have opposed it. They have been busily engaged since the commencement of the session in bringing about its repeal. To-day Mr. Christiancy reported from the Judiciary Committee bill to repeal the Bankrupt act outright, with

A SAVING CLAUSE
that all bankrupt proceedings already instituted shall proceed the same as if the law remained in force. Christiancy said the Comremained in force. Christiancy said the Committee on the Judiciary were not unanimously in favor of the passage of the bill. It is known that Senators Edmunds and David Davis dissented. They are of opinion that the Bankrupt act should remain on the statute books for the reason that a general system affecting the relations of creditors and debtors is indispensable in this country ion account of the fact that no single State can make provisions that canaffect or bind either creditors or debtors outside off their respective limits, and as relations of commerce.

HAYE NO STATE BOUNDARIES.

any State system must necessarily be imperfect, unequal, and frequently unjust. Senators Ed-munds and Davis think there is much reason munds and Davis think there is much reason to apprehend that in the present condition of business and credits the repeal of the act will rather increase than diminish existing business distress. They think amendments to the law might be made that would relieve it of the principal substantial objections. It is, however, very evident that the opponents of the present act intend to have it removed from the statute-book before the close of the present sex intend to have it removed from the statute-book before the close of the present sexsion.

THE BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The bill reported by Mr. Christiancy from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day to repeal the Bankrupt law is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Bankrupt law approved March 2, 1867, and all acts in amendment or supplementary thereto, or in explanation thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, however, that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the day when this act shall take effect, but, as to all such pending cases and all future proceedings therein, the acts hereby repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of in some manner as if asid acts had not been repealed.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BALANCES DISCONTINUED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INGTON, D. C., March 26.—The anpouncement was made at the Treasury Department this morning that the daily statement of balances has been discontinued. This excited some surprise, as these statements have come to be considered one of the routine processes of the Government. Nearer inquiry seemed to show that the reason why the Treasury does not care to have these balances known is because the currency balance is rapidly disappearing, and there are some apprehensions of embarrassment from a temporary want of currency for ordinary expenditures. At the first of the month, seven millions were taken out for pensions. The Treasury is now dependent upon internal revenue receipts for currency, and, owing to the depression in the distilling interests these receipts are rapidly diminishing. The subscription for 4 percent bonds are coming in rapidly. ent was made at the Treasury Depart-

the Boston District. Every possible means have been tried by the Democratic organization to force the Democrate to vote according to party dictation. These efforts seem likely to prove successful. It is even said that one Democratic member who had ridiculed his intention of supporting Field has been induced to remain absent from the House at the time of the vote without a pair, because threats have been made that a measure in which he takes great interest should be defeated if he assisted Field.

ANOTHER NOMINATION DEFEATED.

A curious condition of affairs in the Senste was illustrated to-day by the rejection of Dunn, nominated for Marshal of Delaware. The Democratic Senstors from that State have attempted to prevent his reappointment upon charges not well sustained. Yesterday they voted with Spencer and his friends to reject Parsons, of Alabama, and to-day, by the votes of Spencer and his associates, they were able to defeat Dunn.

FENSION AGENCIES.

of Spencer and his associates, they were able to defeat Dunn.

The House Invalid Pension Committee have indorsed the bill of the Appropriations Committee to abolish all pension agencies and pay pensioners direct from the Treasury. The bill provides that pensioners send vouchers to the Treasury, and a draft for the pension be returned, the draft payable at any money-order post-office. The bill will have the support in the House of the Appropriation and Pension Committees. It is claimed \$200,000 can be saved annually by this plan. It now costs \$300,000 a year to maintain pension agents, and it is estimated that \$100,000 will pay for the additional clerks necessary in the Treasury of operate the new plan. Gen. Rice, Chairman of the Pensions Committee, says the Treasury officials approve the plan, and say they can operate it with 100 additional clerks.

the plan, and say they can operate it with 100 additional cierks.

THE SILVER SUPPLY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Messra. French, Linderman, and Gilfillan, the Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to take charge of the purchase of silver bullion, announce that they have on hand sufficient to serve the purpose of the dollar coinage for several weeks, and will not negotiate for silver for some weeks unless the market should fall to such figure as would make it advantageous to the Government to purchase. They also announce that arrangements are about completed in the Philadelphia Mint which will enable the Government to produce there next month 2,000,000 silver dollars, the minimum amount required to be coined in any one month under the law.

SILVER BIDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that bids will be received at the Treasury Department for delivery at the San Francisco Mint of silver in bars or foreign coin, to be paid for in coin in New York or San Francisco, as desired.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of William P. Conday as Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C., and rejected by a large majority the nomination of John M. Dunn, United States Marshai for Delaware. The latter was the subject of considerable discussion, and was earnestly opposed by both of the Democratic Senators.

SECRETARY SCHURZ was not able to go to his office to-day, but is now out of bed. His trouble is overwork,— tourteen or fifteen hours' daily labor.

Indian Treat in the House Committee on Indian Affairs have agreed to substitute the Senate bill for the bill in the House authorizing the President to make a treaty with the Indians of Colorado, they surrendering the reservations in Colorado and construction on the White on the Minister of the White of the Colorado on the White on the Colorado and construction on the White on the Colorado and construction on the White on the Colorado and construction on the White on the Colorado and Colorado an centrating on one reservation on the

THE NAVY.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed to report favorably the bill limiting enlistments to 8,259 in the navy.

STRICKEN OUT.

The House Post-Office Committee to-day practically agreed to strike out of Waddell's bill providing for the classification of mail-matter the clause prohibiting express companies carrying mail-matter of the first and second class.

THE FIRST AUDITORSHIP.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day voted to report favorably the nomination of R. M. Reynolds, of Alabama, to be First Auditor of the Treasury.

Nominations.

The President has nominated Glenni W. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, Register of the Treasury, vice Allison, deceased.

Postmasters—Lucius P. Kendall, Kalamazoo, Mich.; George W. McAdam, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

THE CABINET to-day considered whether a brevet rank should or should not be conferred on Majors. The general understanding seemed to be that the rank should only be conferred in extraordinary cases.

THE LOG-STEALERS.

A telegram at the Interior Department reports that Gill and Platz and A. J. Perkins. who claimed over three-fourths of the 98,000 logs seized in Calcasieu Parish, La., and intervened for in the suit of the United States vs. Joseph Hampton et al., confessed judgment.

All the defendants except one have confessed judgment.

Judgment.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day decided to recommend the passage of the House joint resolution extending to three years the time for the payment of taxes on distilled spirits. Several members of the Committee reserved the right to oppose the measure in the Senate.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.-Mr. Christiancy rom the Committee on the Judiciary, said that he was directed by a majority of the Committee to report back the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. He said that an honest effort had been made in the Committee, for some time past, to so amend the law that it would be satisfactory to the public, but there was such a conflict of opinion that it was impossible to agree upon the amendments. the amendments.
Several members of the Committee who did

not tavor its repeal consented that the bill should be reported without recommendation. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Finance,

should be reported without recommendation. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill for the relief of John W. Douglass. Placed on the calendar. It appropriates \$6,585 to reimburse him from loss by the robbery of a deputy while Collector of Internal Revenue for the Nineteenth Distract of Pennsylvania.

He also reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments, the House bill supplementary to the act of March 3, 1859, to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and China, and to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction in certain cases. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Blaine said: I move that the correspondence between the American and British Governments in regard to the appointment of Delfosse on the Hallfax Commission be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I ber at the same time to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the correspondence more than justifies all Isaid in regard to the very extraordinary efforts of Lord Granville to force Delfosse upon our Government. When the resolution calling for this correspondence was before the Senate, I agreed with my honorable colleague, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that the award would be paid, not because it was an award which for honor's sake we might pay though we got nothing for the large sum required, and, if the payment of \$6,500,000 were the end of the matter, I should be willing to vote it in silence and bury, the whole matter out of sight. But the truth is, this award is only the beginning of trouble. The payment of \$6,500,000 were the end of the matter, I should be willing to vote it in silence and bury, the whole matter out of sight. But the truth is, this award is only the beginning of the rate of the commission that the payment of \$6,500,000 were the end of the matter, I should be willing to wote it in silence and bury, the whole matter out of sight. But the truth is, has a summary of the same of the c

can be given," and the Times then points out the can be given," and the Times then points out the difference between the Geneva Tribunal and the Halifax Commission. showing that the majority could decide at Geneva, but affirming that the United States would have a perfect right to demand unanimity in the verdict at Halifax. It is also well known that the Halifax Commission was discussed by the Canadian Ministry in 1875, after the negotiations for the reciprocity treaty had failed. On that occasion Mr. Blake, Minister of Justice, remarked: "The amount of compensation we shall receive must be an amount unanimously agreed upon by the Commissioners." I mention these facts to show that I spoke with full anthority when I suggested that the verdict rendered at Halifax was not legally binding under the terms of the treaty. Its payment must be justified on other grounds, and I have already intimated more than once that considerations outside of legality or justice of the award might constrain us to its payment, but it should never be paid without such protest as will forever prevent its being anoted as a precedent or accepted as a standard to measure the value of inshore fasheries in future negotiations.

The motion to refer the correspondence to the Committee on Foreign Relations was then agreed to.

Mr. Cameron (Wis.) called up the petition of D.

The Funding Scheme Adopted on the

The motion to refer the correspondence by the Committee on Foreign Relations was then agreed to.

Mr. Cameron (Wis.) called up the petition of D. I. Corbin, claiming a seat as Senator from South Carolina, presented by him some time ago, and then laid on the table, to be called up at some future time, and moved it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. So ordered.

Mr. Thurman presented a resolution of the Cleveland Board of Trade remonstrating against the transfer of the control of the life-saving service from the Treasury to the Navy Department. Laid on the table.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) submitted a preamble and resolution, quoting from the report submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1871, to the effect that \$20,700,083 was due the Government from Collectors of Internal Revenue not in office, and directing the Secretary to report to the Senate what amount or portion of this sum has since that time been paid to the Government, what amount has been settled by compromise, and what steps have been taken to collect the balance. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. Coke moved that the Senate bill amending the Revised Statutes in regard to the militia be made the special order for Monday next. Agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment providing that

He also submitted an amendment providing that the several States have the right through their Governors to select arms and equipments to be issued, provided they shall not exceed in cost the prorata of the State making the selection.

On motion of Mr. Oglesby, it was ordered that the testimony taken before the Committee on Public Lands in regard to the McGarrahan case be printed.

orinted.

At the expiration of the morning hour the senate resumed consideration of the Pacific Rail-oad Sinking-Fund bill, and Mr. Merrimon spoke in avor of the bill reported by the Committee on the indiciary. Mr. Merrimon having concluded, Mr. Hill took the floor with the understanding that he would Mr. Merrimon having concluded, Mr. Hill took the floor with the understanding that he would speak to-morrow upon the bill, and with the consent of Mr. Thurman it was laid aside, and will retain its place as unfinished business.

Mr. Thurman said he hoped it would be the pleasure of the Sense to proceed with the consideration of the Funding bill with somewhat more industry than before, and that a vote would be reached by the latter part of the week or first of part.

the Committee on the Judiciary, and he now sub-mitted that motion.

Mr. Windom then called up the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and said he was prepared to go on with it to-day, but at the request of Senator Ham-lin, Chairman of the Committee on Forcian Rela-tions. he had concluded to let it go over until to-

After a short executive session, the Senate ad-

Mr. Atkins, the Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration of Treader not Thesday next.

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Ways and
Means, reported the Tariff bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House resumed discussion of the Massachusestis contested-election case of Dean agains

sestis contested-election case of Dean against Field.

Mr. Patterson offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to what steps had been taken to protect the residents of Colorado from an outbreak of the Ute Indians. Adopted.

Mr. Singleton, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported back the concurrent resolution for printing 300,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Passed.

Also, a concurrent resolution for printing 5,000 copies of the report of the Foorestry Commission.

Mr. Aiken moved to increase the number to 25,000. Agreed to, and the resolution as amended passed.

passed.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) reported back the Senate bill to constitute a Commission to consider and report a plan for providing enlarged accommodation for the Library of Congress. Passed.

Mr. Wood reported a resolution making the Tariff bill the special order for Thursday, April 4, Tarin bill the special order for Thursday, April 4, after the morning hour.

Mr. O'Neill—I move to lay the bill on the table.

The Speaker—The bill is not before House, it is in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Conger—I believe it is the opinion of the majority of the House that the bill should not be considered at all.

considered at all.

Mr. Wood—I am quite willing to test the sense of the House on that question, and therefore move

Morse,
Minifrow,
Muller,
Phelips,
Philips,
Potter,
Quinn,
Rainey,
Rea,
Ridge,
Ridge,
Ridge,
Robbuns (N. C.),
Roberts (Md.),
Ro Henry, Hewitt (Ala.), Hewitt (N.Y.), Herbert, Cain, Caldwell (Ky.), Caldwell (Tenn. Heroerk.
Hiscock.
House.
Hiscock.
House.
Lockwood.
Lockwood.
Lockwood.
House.
H Aldrich,
Balter (N. T).
Brentsho,
Brewer,
Bridges,
Bridges,
Bridges,
Browne,
Bundek,
Butler,
Calkins,
Calkins,
Cambell,
Claffin,
Congo,
Cumming,
Coulos,
Conger,
Crabo,
Cumming,
Cutler,
Coile,
Collins,
Conger,
Crabo,
Conger,
Co

Fig. Pollard, Wren. Gardner. Pound, Wright—114.

Although the vote may be regarded as furnishing a general indication of the division of the House on the subject of the tariff, this is by no means conclusive, for it is understood that several Democratic members, out of courtesy to the Committee of Ways and Means, voted to make the bill the special order who would not vote for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Springer then called up the Massachusetts contested-ejection case of Dean against Field. The discussion was continued up to 50 clock, the most noticeable speech being made on the Democratic side by Walsh, of Maryland, against the majority report of the Elections Committee. It is understood that the debate is to be closed and the vote taken to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Michigan, the Senate amendment to the bill for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia (changing the time for the completion of the assessment from July to August) was concurred in.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 26.—The Hon. Ed-CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 20.—The Hon. Edward Lynch, of Lincoln, Ill., delivered a tem-berance lecture before the Royal Purple Tem-perance Society of this city to-night. His lect-ure was a grand effort in behalf of the temper-ance cause, and was well received by all. The Court-House was filled to overflowing.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, March 26.—Steamship Polynesian, from Baltimore; Egypt and Alsatia, from New York, have arrived out.

New York, March 26.—Arrived, steamer Prisia, from Hamburg.

THE RAILWAYS.

Great Gathering of Managers and Freight Agents in Chicago.

The Stupendous Difficulty of Satisfactorily Dividing the Loaves and Fishes.

Tom Scott's Prescription Swallowed by the Pennsylvania People.

Largest Vote Ever Cast.

Rumors of Extravagant Cutting on Both Preight and Passengers.

THE RAILROAD MANAGERS. From all parts of the Western country the allroad managers and other railroad officials interested in the freight-transportation business had come to take part in the meeting that was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city yeserday to assist the trunk-line Commissioner in figuring out the percentage of East-bound business each road was entitled to under the New York agreement. The following gentle-men represented the various roads at the meet-ing: Gen. G. B. Wright, Receiver, and H. C. Diehl, General Freight Agent, Indianapolis, Bioomington & Western; H. B. Hulburt, President, E. B. McClure, General Superintendent, and J. C. Noyes, General Freight Agent, Inand J. C. Noyes, General Freight Agent, and dianapolis & St. Louis; H. B. Ledyard, General Manager, Michigan Central; William Stewart, General Freight Agent, R. C. Meidrum, Western General Freight Agent, R. C. Meidrum, Western General Freight Agent, Pennsylvania Company; F. H. Kingsbury, General Freight Agent Agent, Monday, J. M. Osborn, General Freight Agent, Manager, J. M. Osborn, General Freight Agent, Monday, J. M. Osborn, General Freight Agent, Monday, J. M. Osborn, General Freight Agent, Western Traffic Manager, Webash Road; John King, Jr., Receiver, W. Duncan, General Freight Agent, Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad; John King, Jr., Vice-President, and C. M. Wicker, Assistant General Freight Agent, General Freight Agent, Chicago & Alton; L. J. Seargaut, General Traffic Manager, T. B. Howson, Auditor, and F. A. How, General Agent, Grand Trunk Railway; Edgar Hil, General Freight Agent, Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington; M. H. Smith, General Freight Agent, Louisville & Nashville; C. B. Peck, Receiver Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette; J. H. Devereaux, President, H. B. Hurlbut, Vice-President, E. B. Thomas, General Manager, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; J. H. Devereaux, Receiver, G. G. Cochran, General Freight Agent, Atlantic & Great Western; A. L. Hopkins, Receiver, and W. S. Spiers, General dianapolis & St. Louis; H. B. Ledyard,

Thomas, General Manager, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; J. H. Devereaux, Receiver, G. G. Cochran, General Freight Agent, Atlantic & Great Western; A. L. Hopkins, Receiver, and W. S. Spiers, General Freight Agent, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; Robert Harris, President, J. F. Goddard, Assistant General Freight Agent, Calicago, Burlington & Quincy; John Newell, General Manager, A. Hills, General Freight Agent, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; H. C. Potter, General Manager, and D. Edwards, General Freight Agent, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; H. C. Potter, General Manager, and D. Edwards, General Freight Agent, Finit & Pere & Marquette; W. K. Muir, General Manager, Canada Southern; W. R. McKeen, President, J. E. Simpson, General Manager, H. W. Hibbard, General Freight Agent, St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute; John C. Gault, Assistant General Manager, W. G. Swan, General Freight Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; H. C. Wicker, General Freight Agent, Chicago & Northwestern; J. H. Kendall, General Freight Agent, Chicago; N. S. Pennington, General Freight Agent, Chicago; N. S. Pennington, General Freight Agent, Cairo & Vincennes; L. Ginnis, President, Illinois Midland; Gen. William Cutting, Vice-President, V. T. Mallott, General Manager, H. B. Smith, General Manager of Pennsylvania Company's Fast-Freight Lines; Gen. Albert Fink, Eastern Trunk Line Commissioner; and N. Guilford, Western Trunk Line Commissioner; and N

tees to bring about an micable settlement regarding each road's percentage. The committees habored assiduously until 5 o'clock p. m., when they reported back to the meeting. The Committees for Chicago, St. Louis, and Indianapolis, the three principal points, reported that they had succeeded in bringing about an amicable arrangement among the lines leading East from those points. The Committees from other points also reported that they had made good progress, but had not yet definitely come to a final understanding, and asked time until the next morning, which was granted. The Committee from Milwaukee reported that it was unable to come to any understanding owing to the non-representation of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. Many of those present expressed themselves as well satisfied with the results reached thus far, and they seem to be sanguine of a solution of the vexed problem. There are others, however, who in spite of the good progress made vesterday were unwilling to believe that any division that will be satisfactory to all the roads can be made. Milwaukee and Peofia are the two hardest points to handle, and the roads leading East from that point will kick against any arrangement that can be devised. Of course they can be forced to accept the division allotted them by the Commissioners, after all other means of arbitration have failed; but this forcing business is a very precarious thing, and is bound to make trouble sooner or later. The Commissioners evidently calculate that the roads will see that they are benefited by the arrangement before the three months of probation have expired, and that by that time their opposition will have given way to cordial co-operation. To a man up in a tree it looks, however, as if the Commissioners were calculating without their host, and at the end of the three months they may find that it is more risky to bet on the good faith of railroad managers than on the result of horse races. It will be asfe to bet that before the three months of probation have passed all the w

demands to that effect, and if they do not get it will make trouble.

There can be no harm, however, in the pres-ent experiment, as it may probably, lead to some plan by which the disastrous competition among the various roads can be brought to an end, and fair and equitable rates maintained which will pay the roads a fair percentage on their invest-ments.

The magnates meet again at half-past 9 this

AN ELEVATOR SIDE-TRACK. Judge Williams yesterday decided the case of Jesse Hoyt and others vs. The Chicago, Burling-ton & Quincy Railroad Company, involving the use of a side-track to the Union Elevator. The ase was a bill filed by Hoyt and others, owners of a three-quarters interest in the Union Ele-vator, against Armour & Munger, owners of the other quarter, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, setting up that the railroad company refused to deliver grain con-signed to the Union Elevator, it having signed to the Union Elevator, it having contracted to deliver only to the elevators in which Armour and Munger were interested, known as the Burlington Elevators. The main track of the railroad is connected with the Union Elevator by a side-track, about fitteen feet of which immediately leading to the elevator door was laid by the Chicago & Alton Road. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road insisted that it had a right to take up the side-track and break councetion; that it was impracticable and expensive for it to deliver grain to the Union Elevator, and that it could not be compelled to do so on account of the

grain to the Union Elevator, and that it could not be compelled to do so on account of the inconvenience.

The case was tried some time ago, and yesterday Judge Williams granted the injunction asked. He held that the Company, as a common carrier, was bound to deliver grain wherever consigned if it were practicable to do so, and, although the evidence was conflicting in the present case as to the practicability, the fact was that hundreds of cars had been delivered by the Burlington Road to the Union Elevator, and that showed that it was not so impracticable it could not be done. Decisions of courts and acts of Legislatures for many years had concurred in the effort to break up monopolies, particularly in grain and the like, and in the State of Illinois the effort was so serious as to take the shape of a constitutional provision absolutely requiring railroads to deliver grain to the place of its consignment, if on the track owned leased, or used by such

The defendants claimed that the complainants did not come into court with clean hands; that they had been trying a similar game in favor of the Alton Road, and, having been beaten, tried to get even by breaking the Burlington Road faction, but the Judge thought this was not a valid defense.

THE EVENERS' RING. A correspondent writes as follows to the New York Bulletin in regard to the "Eveners Ring" which was so completely shown up in Tan TRIBUNE during the last few weeks:

Your remarks in a late issue, copied into The Chicago Tribuxe of to-day, lead me to say a few words about the same matter, —as to the railroads being interested in shipments. The New Nork Central are now buying cattle here through an agent, and shipping the same to New England points, freight prepaid to "cat" under shippers using other lines, and to help the ring in live stock that use that road. Hof course spoils the market for those who buy and my freight to those points. and is about on a par with the "Evener" His now being shown up in Washington. I hand yo extracts from papers, relating to these abuse that make very interesting reading. The three parsons nere can have an advantag of \$45 per cir-load on both cattle and hoo over any and all other buyers is surprisit to everybody, and yet such has been the case since June 21, 1875. The stockholders in Erie an Pennsylvania may have the satisfaction of knowin where their carnings are diverted to. These sam parties make or breat the market in Chicago an New York as suits their convenience and wishes and were the main cannot of the main cannot give the main cannot be main cannot be made convenience. outchers last September, causing their ake a back seat; as the "Evener's" protot on the cattle bought and sold, but on not on the cattle bought and sold, but on the \$30 per car on every car arriving in New York from points west of Albany. Pittsburg, and Buffalo. The railroads admitted the existence of the Ring, but said it was to even up the business. Statistics of last year do not make it so, as the business was not evenly divided.

I am not a stock shipper, nor a railway man, do dislike to see the railway interest tread on every body they can get a chance at.

PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The
of the Pennsylvania Railroad manifested leeper interest to-day in the funding scheme than in the election for Directors, although there was quite an active contest and considerable scratching. The polls opened at 10 o'clock and closed at 6. The ticket nominated by the stockholders' committee was as follows Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris der Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry D. Welsh, Henry M. Phillips, D. B. Cummins This ticket, termed the regular, was successful The highest one on the ticket had voted for him The highest one on the ticket had voted for him 479,276 shares, and the lowest 429,049 shares. Thomas Potter, who submitted the minority report on the funding scheme, received votes representing 66,652 shares, and A. J. Detbyshire, a Director last year, and whose name was taken off the stockholders' ticket, was complimented with votes representing 46,314 shares. The funding plan was approved. For adoption of the resolution on the creation of the trust of the resolution on the creation of the trus recommended in the majority report of th Committee there were 875,299 shares. For th adoption of the resolution on the creation of a trust as recommended in the minority report, 105,885 shares. The largest number of shares ever voted at any previous election of the Company was 284,000. Last year only 125,000 shares were voted.

The Fond du Lac Sentinei has the following:
Fond du Lac Sentinei has the following:
Fond du Lac Sentinei has the following:
The Fond du Lac Sentinei has from you a statement of negotiations completed, between this Company and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, by which our bonds were to be guaranteed, and we to build a line to Eiroy with perfected arrangements for running, etc. If the publication might not endanger some attempted local arrangements, no notice of it would be necessary, but such possibly being the case, I desire to say that the statement is founded upon imagination. True we desire to extend, and have for years, but no negotiations have been made, no contracts entered into, and no plans for an extension formed. Please do us the favor to embody this in your next letter, and oblige yours. INCORRECT.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL. ST. Louis, March 26.-President Washb and General Freight Agent Bone, of the Minn apolis Railway, have been here to-day and ar ranged with the officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road to put on a through Pullman sleeper train from here to St. Paul and Minneapolis via the two roads mentioned above, and the Burlington through train will leave here April 1. This arrangement is designed to compete with the through train of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, which goes up on this side of the Mississippi River.

ST. JOSEPH & DES MOINES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., March 26.—The contract for the grading of the first section of thirty-seven miles of the St. Joseph & Des Moines Narrow-Gauge Railroad was completed yesterday. Ten miles more of the right-of-way have been secured. The laying of track on the first section will commence at once. Thus, with compara-tively little bustle, will be added another to the eight roads now running into this city.

CUTTING UNDER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, March 26.—The Enquirer of to-

norrow will aunounce that freight as well as passenger rates East have been broken and that freights to New York were to-day contracted at a lower figure than ever before, lard being contracted as low as 12½ cents to New York.

Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, shortly after arriving in this city yesterday morning was attacked with neuralgia in the head and is compelled to keep his bed at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The annual meeting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will be held at the office of the Company at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Forbes has gone West, and will not attend the meeting. The proxies he held will be voted by Mr. Robert Harris, which indicates that every-

thing is peace and harmony.

Mr. Joseph Tucker, Traffic Manager of the
Illinois Central, and Mr. A. L. Hopkins, Jr., Vice-President and General Manager of the Wa-bash, were in consultation for a short time last evening in regard to their new line to Missouri River points and the steps to be taken against the combination. No definite result was reached, and another conference will be held to-day.

Mr. Sam Allerton and Nelse Morris, two of the three "Cattle Evenerss" were conspicuous at the Grand Pacific Hotel ali day yesterday. They were evidently waiting to get a chance to interview some of the railroad managers present in regard to the ventilation they have lately received by the Congressional Committee. The railroad managers did not seem to be anxious to be interviewed, and did their best to avoid them.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas, colder northerly winds, and rising barometer, preceded at the south and east stations by warm southerly winds and falling barometer. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, March 26. Time. Bar. The Inc. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

6:53 a.m. 29.834 41 65 S. 11 .62 Cloudy.
11:18 a.m. 29.934 47 53 S. 12 .Cloudy.
2:20 p.m. 29.434 97 53 S. 12 .Cloudy.
2:35 p.m. 29.437 61 50 S. W 19 .Cloudy.
3:35 p.m. 29.437 61 50 S. W 19 .Cloudy.
9:00 p.m. 29.439 56 63 S. W 10 ... Hazy.
10:18 p.m. 29.469 56 63 S. W 20 ... Hazy.

POLITICAL.

Cathering of Greenbackers and Sore-Heads at Springfield, III.

To-Day's Convention to Be Composed Exclusively of Office-Seekers.

Outbreak of the Old Casey-Anderson Feud in Jefferson County, Ill.

THE ILLINOIS GREENBACKERS.

Special Disputch to The Pribune.

SPRINGFIELD. Ill., March 26.—About 100 delegates to the Greenback Convention which will be held to-morrow have arrived. The affair creates no particular excitement, and the hotal corridors do not feel the weight of the crowd. corridors do not feel the weight of the crowd.

Among those present are Gen. Bates, A. J.

Streeter, "Kewanee" Smith, Judge Gillespie,
the Springers, A. C. Vandewater, M. B. Barr,
Prof. Hull, Henry Aspern, John S. Armstrong,
C. G. French, David Gore, Dr. Hooton, B. F. Shotwell, George Young, Thomas Edwards, Ingraham,
King, Knapp, and Alexander Campbell. A sort
of an informal cancus was held in the afternoon
at the Leiand, at which was discussed the interconvertible bond and the abolition of the convertible bond and the abolition of the National Bank system. Its conclusion was not reached, owing to the non-arrival of some of the important lights of the party. There is considerable disgust at the refusal of the railroads to give the delegates special rates. There is likely to be some trouble over giving the party a name. In order to catch the laboring element it is proposed to to catch the laboring element it is proposed to christen it the "National," adopting in its en-

tirety the Toledo platform. The old original Greenbackers object, as they do not like to abandon the pet name of the paper currency. Among the candidates named for State Treasurer are Gen. Bates, of Chicago, John S. Armstrong, of LaSalle, Henry Aspern, of Champaign, David Gore, of Macoupin, and A. J. Streeter, of Mercer. The first two develop the most strength, with the prospect to-nigh that Armstrong will win the "prize." friends are working heroically in his behalf, and expect large accessions to their ranks of the arrival of to-morrow morning's trains. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, only two candidates are so far mentioned—Prof. Hull, of Kane County, and S. M. Etter, the present incumbent of the office. The former seems to be the favorite.

candidates are so far mentioned—Prof. Hall, of Kane County, and S. M. Etter, the present incumbent of the office. The former seems to be the favorite.

This evening there was a meeting in the State-House in the interest of the party. There was an audience of about 500. Speeches denouncing the bondholders, the National Banks, and the moneyed interest generally, and affirming the greenback doctrine, were made by C. G. French, Judge Gillespie, the Rev. A. C. Vanderwater, M. B. Barter, and S. F. Norton. At the conclusion of the meeting a caucas was held in the Revere House for the purpose of fixing things, but, owing to the small attendance, nothing of importance was done. The principal debate was on the propriety of calling the Convention at an early hour and getting through so that the delegates could take the afternoon trains home. Some of these men opposed, fearing that there would be an attempt at snap judgment. It was finally agreed to call the Convention at 10 o'clock, though the call specifies the noon hour. The temporary Chairman will be either M. B. Bart, of Chicago, or Mayor Melaughlin, of Brakiwood. The permanent Chairmanship lies between Judge Gillespie, of Edwardsville, and ex-Senator Adams, of Madison. It is likely that the Convention will adopt the Toledo resolutions shorn of thier verbiage, with the addition of planks rrohibiting the use of the labor of children under the age of 14, and demanding that all children of poor parents, waifs, and orphans be educated at the expense of the State.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

And only a few delegates. Alexander Campbell, ercongressman from the LuSalle District, came yesterday, and expresses disappointment at the outlook. Campbell, like all the Independent-Greenback-National leaders, has a selfish interest in the success of the combination. One term in Congress only whetted his appetite, and he zealously longs for ano

strong's antecedents have always been Bo

National nomination as State Treasurer. Armstrong's antecedents have always been Bourbon Democratic, but when the Grange organization came up he identified himself with it, having been its State Treasurer several terms. "Kewanee" Smith and other Grange men are pledged to Armstrong, and have been engaged for weeks in conducting a voluminous correspondence with the Order in his behalf. His momination is within the range of possibilities. Of course there are scores of other candidates for the two offices to be filled.

The Springers, who are managers and custodians of the National party, were expected this morning, but failed to put in an appearance, to the disappointment of the local politicians.

The Convention will meet in Representative Hall, and of the 597 delegates assigned, the most sanguine leaders do not anticipate an attendance of ver 100.

The Democratic politicians here are in considerable of a ferment as to what the Convention may do. Their interest is to stave off all nominations, and, to this end, they are busy around the Leland, buttonholing Campbell, Coy of Bloomington, and the few Nationals who are here, and anxiously awaiting the arrival of Maiden Jones, Jesse Harper, "Kewanee" Smith, and other leaders. Ex-State Treasurer Bates has some strength among Nationals of Republican antecedents, but his chances for the nomination to-morrow are considered ntl.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Iil., March 26.—A leading farmer of Jefferson County, who arrived this morning, supplements your Mt. Vernon dispatch of Monday. He says the Democratic County Convention broke up in disgust, and that the result will seriously affect the party for all times to come in the second of the county. for all time to come in that county. The trouble was brought about by a revival of the

for all time to come in that county. The trouble was brought about by a revival of the Casey-Anderson political vendetta which began in 1880, and has been kept up ever since. In that year Zadec Casey and Stinson H. Anderson were candidates for the Democratic momination as Lieutenant-Governor, and the former won and was elected, although bitterly opposed by Anderson. In that early day the seat of political power was in Egypt, and the trouble between these two leaders had to be patched up to save the party. In 1838 Anderson was made Lieutenant-Governor, and the tomahawk was buried.

But another rapture occurred in the Congressional election of 1840, and, with now and then a rest, the vendetta has been kept up by the sons, relatives, and respective friends of the two old men. In 1874, Gen. W. B. Anderson left the Democratic party and joined the Independenta, and by them was nominated and elected to Congress over Congressman Samuel S. Marshall, the regular Democratic nominee. R. A. D. Wilbanks, the Democratic Clerk of the Supreme Court in that Grand Division, supported Anderson, his brother-in-law, as against Marshall. And now, when Wilbanks desires the Democratic renomination, the Casey-Marshall Democratic renomination, the Casey-Marshal

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 26.—The colored voters of Bloomington held a meeting to-night and passed resolutions declaring their desire to withdraw from "political slavery," and their intention of "voting for such men and measures as they think will best promote the welfare of the colored people, and of all such other people as gain their living by labor." One-half of the colored voters of the city were present.

DUBUQUE, IA. DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 26.—The Democratic City Convention took place to-day, and hundreds of candidates were present who spoiled for office. After considerable talk the following nominations were made: For Mayor, W. J. Knight; Recorder, Martin Kane; Treasurer, Dan Riordan; Marshal, P. Deckert. The Convention them adjourned. The election takes place April 1.

NEW YORK NATIONALS.

NEW YORK March 26.—The National party to-night called for a joint resolution in favor of the unlimited coinage of the precious metals, the repeal of the resumption law, the repeal of the resumption law, the repeal of the supplier of the summer.

the National Banking law, the substitution greenbacks for National-Bank notes, and immediate resumption of labor on public i provements, such as Mississippi levees.

KENOSHA, WIS. Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 28.—The Republican and Democratic City Conventions met this af-ternoon at the County-Buildings to nominate their respective city efficers for the ensuing year. After a considerable share of the afternoon being taken up by each party appointing committees to confer with each other, the following tickets were finally made up:

Republican—Mayor, A. Farr; Treasurer, A. Schaffer; City Clerk, D. Benedict; Marshai, J. Ewing; Justice of the Peace, S. M. Stebhins; Assessor, J. Glover.

Democratic—Mayor, A. Farr; Treasurer, A. Schaffer; City Clerk, J. Bigclow; Marshal, M. Stahl; Justice of the Peace, G. Gillett; Assessor, J. Lynch.

CASUALTIES.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WHITEWATER, Wis., March 26.—Our com nity was startled this morning by hearing that Frank Rosselle, a hard-working and excellent Frank Rosselle, a hard-working and excellent citizen; had been killed by lightning while at work near town with a crowbar. A light storm had passed over the place, but scarcely sufficient to prevent outdoor pursuits. Rosselle come u Whitewater the 1st of January from Hilmois, He, is said to have been a Swiss by birth. He leaves a wife and three children.

DYNAMITE.

BALTIMORS, Md., March 26.—An explosion of dynamite occurred on the Line Gunpowden Water-Works, at Monte Bello, two mices from the city, this morning, instantly killing Michae O'Rourke, boss of the workmen, and fatally wounding several others. O'Rourke had one leg torn from his body, both arms broken, and face terribly leagrated. John Lyon, assistant, was terribly injured, and Patrick Gillian, aged 18, was fatally wounded.

FIRES.

IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A fire broke out this morning in the six-story marble-front building Nos. 261 to 267 Canal street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and a third siarm for fire-engines was sent out, when, after two hours' hard labor, the fire was got under control. The following is a list of the losses and insurance: The building was owned by E. S. Higgins. The first floor and basement were occupied by B. L. Coffin, dealer in notions and hosiery; loss, \$65,000; insurance, \$50,000. Second floor, Nos. 261 and 263, occupied by Cohen, Ball & Co., clothiers; loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$100,000. Second floor, Nos. 265 and 267, occupied by Hill Bros., dealers in millinery goods; loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$75,000. Loss on building, \$200,000; insurance, \$110,000.

No. 259, owned by Charles Fox & Son, was considerably damaged by water and breakages. The upper part of No. 261 was occupied by R. Elias & Co., manufacturers of white flannel drawers, shirts, etc., Bernard King, manufac-

Elias & Co., manufacturers of white named drawers, shirts, etc., Bernard King, manufacturer of ladies' and children's wear, and the Lingerie Manufacturing Company, of ladies' scarfs, etc., These firms suffered a total loss. The store of No. 267 was occupied by William O. Headley & Co. as a salesroom for trunks, traveling-bags, and values. Their manufactory is in Newark, and they had a large stock of goods in the store for spring trade. Mr. Headley said at the present he was unable to make any estimate whatever of his loss. He stated that they were insured to a considerable amount. The stock is totally destroyed.

Thomas Chatterton & Co., manufacturers of men's and boy's clothing, occupied the third and fourth-floors of No. 267 Canal street, and lost all their stock. Loss about \$30,000. The building Nos. 226 and 297 Canal street creaded to Howard street, the entire store on the first floor being occupied by the Messrs. Hill Bros. The front and rear of the Canal and Howard street buildings were separated by a large skylight in the centre of the block finmediately over the first floor, and it was only by the most indefstigable exertions on the part of the fremen that the flames were prevented from communicating to the Howard street side of the marble pile.

The moor four stories of No. 23 Howard

municating to the Howard street side of the marble pile.

The upper four stories of No. 23 Howard street are occupied by Meinberg & Co., dealers in dress goods and zeebyr worsted. Mr. Meinberg said his stock throughout was badly damaged by water and smoke, but, until the goods were all examined, it would be impossible to make any estimate of their loss. The firm has insurance of \$50.002.

make any estimate of their loss. The firm has insurance of \$50,000.

G. F. Leschorn & Co., importers and manufacturers of dress trimmings, occupying No. 21 Howard street, sustained damage to their stock by water and smoke to the amount of \$12,000; insured. The building is one of the floest on that part of the street, and was erected ten or twelve years ago by Mr. Higgins for his own use as a carpet warehouse.

The fire must have been smoldering for some hours, as, shortly after its discovery, the flames broke forth with uncontrollable fury from the upper stories in the centre of the row, and at one moment threatened the destruction of the entire block. A dozen streams of water were poured into the burning structure, until the firemen, seeing that it was impossible to save it, turned their attention toward saving the contiguous buildings. The upper part of the entire structure, Nos. 201, 293, 205, and 267 Canal street, was guited, the front and rear walls alone standing.

E. T. Riley's restaurant on Broadway was damaged \$30,000 by fire this morning; insured. Other occupants of the building were damaged in the aggregate \$30,000.

CHICAGO.

A still alarm to Hook and Ladder Company
No. 4, at 11:20 yesterday afternoon, was caused
by a fire in the two-story frame house No. 27 finnell street, owned by J. N. Bowers, of No.

Finnell street, owned by J. N. Bowers, of No. 1248 State street, and occupied as a residence by E. P. Jones. Damage slight. Cause, boys playing with matches.

The alarm from Box 457 at 3:20 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the one-story brick building Nos. 381 and 383 Erie street, owned by C. F. Miner, and occupied as a match factory by Gardner, Perry & Co. Gwing to the combustible fiature of the contents, and the headway which the fire gained in a short time, the building and stock were totally destroyed. Instead of turning in a second alarm for more engines, a still to that effect was sent over the "joker" wires. The building was valued at \$1,500, and is uninsured. The stock was valued at \$1,500, and is partially covered by policies for \$2,000 in Eastern companies, the names of which could not be learned, as the safe could not be reached. The fire is said to have been caused by a boy, a green employe, who was careless enough to strike a match in close proximity to a lot of matches piled up ready for boxing. For a time the blaze burned so briskly, and such large sparks were thrown forth, that several neighboring buildings were endangered; but the firemen buildings were on the content of the firemen buildings were on the content of the firemen buildings were endangered; but the firemen buildings were on the content of the firemen buildings were on the content of the firemen spreading.

NEAR MADISON, WIS.

Madison, Wis., March 25.—A fire last night on what is known as "Seventy-six Farm," owned by Dr. Jacobs, destroyed a large bara, together with a number of imported horses and cattle, owned by Robert Olgerie, among others the imported stallions Bobbie Burns and Napoleon III., and the mares Princess and Gypsy Queen; the imported short-horn bull Baron Cates VI.; the cows Champion, Roseglen, and Oxford III., besides a large amount of grain. The loss was total on the barn, stock, grain, and farm implements; insured for about \$12,000.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March, 26.—The livery stable of Thomas P. Russell & Sou, No. 1803 Franklis avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$30,000; insured in the Boatmen's of Pittsburg, for \$1,500; the Pennsylvania, of Pittsburg, for \$1,000; the Lacaire General Agency, \$1,000; the Atlantic, of Philadelphia, \$1,700; the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, \$2,000; and the Watertown, N. Y., \$2,500.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 25.—The less caused by last night's fire at Fourth and Cherry streets is estimated at about \$800,000.

AT NEWPORT, R. I.

NEWPOHT, R. I., March 20.—A fire in the officers' quarters at Fort Adams, last night, caused a loss of \$25,000.

THE

A Straw-Bailer Wick

New Suits,

The Tax-Certificates Ca

A little affair in w figures in an unenvi Judge Gary yesterday that of Flint vs. Cap appeared in court so at he was a brickla Clark street; that he and 20, in Block 6 of the Village of depot, free and brance. Also brance. Also th

ments, on which the laim for \$3,250 ag appeared to be a go ppeal suit, but the therwise, and set dence. His efforts scoullar's name wa the bond, and the quest after evidence ther appeal suit f Bell vs. Abell, in trying, but unsucce f surety. The pape of surety. The paper affidavits,—one that of S. G. Hair S. G. Hair somed on thouses and A. M. J. Scouliar had no title from Henry O. Adam Nov. 28, 1847, but no 1878. Hair testified fulton street houses if This was a pretty fa This was a pretty f This was a pretty fa had been indulging imagination with regowned, but the personer. Besides new Hair, he procured the showing that the led any property to the affidavit of M well-known citizen, was to the effect that and 20 in Jefferson, o had bought them in at these the attorney add

and 30 in Jefferson, o had bought them in at these the attorney add the whole put togethe was a professional ball names, but owing no tomed to sign bail-bo without being hamper consideration of truth ent on ball to answer a Justice Haines.

The attorney then committed to jail on a Judge declined, on the much regular business that the matter be brothe Grand Jury, and the Judge to come down Judge, however, hading to a two day time for an argunt the Fuller case. He that if the parties would set

the Fuller case. He
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morning he would set
could be heard.
The secret of this n
has been transferred b
eral Courts, thus putt
before Judge Moore,
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forma decree be enter

The new law-calend the Superior Court has be printed and ready if Friday.

The tax cases will Moore this morning.

Judge Moore grante terday to Caroline Lin the ground of deserti Judge Farwell gra Aaron from Barney A on the ground of adu UNITED St. James T. Drummon filed a bill yesterday a and S. W. Venable & infringing Drummon bacco, and to compel George D. Roseberr for \$1,200. The new law-cale

Discharges were issa
Thomas Hastie.
Bradford Hancock v
Assignee of McFarlan Assignees will be cl for Henry C. Jacobs at

Assignees will be a for Henry C. Jacobs a SUPERIOR of Orson Smith, execut Priestley, filed a bill topher W. and Elizab Leonard, W. H. Rice, Rice, and J. M. Love, for \$5,000 on Lot I, B subdivision of the N. 22, 39, 14.

The Sisters of Charbillan C. Hammar, O. Mess derwood, successor, F Neustrum, and other deeds for \$1,600 on the contraction of the Company of the Sank, filed a bill Jeremiah McMahon, H. Knauss, and C. S. deed for \$2,500 on Su 64 of the Canal Trust in the N. W. 14 of Sec The stockholders of joined in filing a bill S. H. McCrea to presixth the tax against An omnibus bill wa & Bemis Brewing other firms or individuals for similar relief.

Francis Agnew com Francis Agnew com \$100,000 against Char David Wylle, Fred K and Xaver Dirr, layin George Jordan fli-corpus, claiming that charge of violating of the chirely innocent of William Bowen bro Ages against Alphous James Saunders co Moses Yeaton, laying PROS In the estate of Jo ssued to Caroline M \$4.000. In the estate of proven and admitted

A. L. Osborn, und The jury in she (White, on trial for verdict of guilty. Tyears and the latter tiary.

Peter Sharkey plea was remanded.

John Williams an guilty to purelary. guilty to ourglary, each in the Penitent

JUDGE BLODGETT
Blair vs. Chicago &
argument.
JUDGE GARY—330,
and 366 to 370, inclu
w. Denton, on trisiJUDGE MOGRE—43,
JUDGE MOGRE—43,
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JUDGE ROGERS—10,
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777, Smith vs. Fom
y. Van Horn, on tris
JUDGE WILLIAMS—10
JUDGE WILLIAMS—10
JUDGE WILLIAMS—10
JUDGE WILLIAMS—10

r law, the substitution of ional-Bank notes, and the on of labor on public im-Mississippi levees.

by each party appointing
with each other, the folfinally made up:
A. Farr: Treasurer, A.
D. Benedict; Marshal, J.
Peace, S. M. Stebbins; As-A. Farrt Treasurer, A. J. Bigelow; Marshal, M. Peace, G. Gillett; Assessor,

JALTIES. BY LIGHTNING.

sech to The Tribune.

s., March 26.—Our commuhis morning by hearing that
ard-working and excellent
killed by lightning while at
a crowbar. A light storm
place, but scarcely sufficient
bursuits. Hosselle come to
the of Jandars from Hilnola,
been a Swiss by birth. He
ce children.

NAMITE. March 26.—An explosion of on the Line Gunpowder ste Belle, two miles from g, instantly killing Michae the workmen, and fatally thers. O'Rourke had one dy, both arms broken, and ted. John Lyon, assistant, and Patrick Gilligan, aged led.

IRES. YORK.

ory marble-front building street. The flames spread and a third siarm for fireat, when, after two hours' int were occupied by B. L. tions and hosiery; loss, 50,000. Second floor, Nos. I by Cohen, Ball & Co., ,000; insurance, \$100,000, 5 and 267, occupied by Hill livery goods; loss, \$100,-000. Loss on building,

linery goods; loss, \$100,,000. Loss on building,
\$110,000.

Charles Fox & Son, was
1 by water and breakages.
2 201 was occupied by R.
acturers of white flannel
Bernard King, manufac1 children's wear, and the
ring Company, of ladies'
rms suffered a total loss.
7 was occupied by William
a salesroom for trunks,
alises. Their manufactory
by nad a large stock of
r spring trade. Mr. Headthe was unable to make
of this loss. He stated
sured to a considerable
a totally destroyed.
& Co., manufacturers of
thing, occupied the third
No. 267 Canal street, and
Loss about \$30,000. The
267 Canal street extended
entire store on the first
by the Messrs. Hill Bros.
The Canal and Howard
apparated by a large skyoff the Canal and Howard
the Construction of the firerere prevented from comoward street side of the
tories of No. 23 Howard

tories of No. 23 Howard Meinberg & Co., dealers obyr worsted. Mr. Mein-roughout was badly dam-oke, but, until the goods would be impossible to their loss. The firm has Co., importers and manu-

een smoldering for some rits discovery, the flames atrollable fury from the interest of the row, and at the destruction of the astreams of water were structure, until the fires impossible to save it, toward saving the concuper part of the end, 263, 265, and 267 Canal e front and rear walls urant on Broadway was e this morning; insured. e building were damaged

CAGO. and Ladder Company ay afternoon, was caused story frame house No. 27 by J. N. Bowers, of No. occupied as a residence tage slight. Cause, boys

ox 457 at 3:20 yesterday by a fire in the one-story sell and 383 Erie street, and occupied as a match-fry & Co. Owing to the rise contents, and the gained in a short time, were totally destroyed, a second alarm for ill to that effect was "wires. The building and is uninsured. The 000, and is partially covered, the reached. The fire is seed by a boy, a green could not be learned, be reached. The fire is seed by a boy, a green cless enough to strike a tity to a lot of matches oxing. For a time the partial covered; but the firemen, ture with water thrown wented the flames from

b 26.—A fire last night "Seventy-six Farm," estroyed a large barn, of imported horses and of imported norses and control of Bobbie Burns and ported short-horn bull cows Champion, Rose-esides a large amount of all on the barn, stock, ents; insured for about

LOUIS.
3.—The livery stable of Son, No. 1808 Frankin by fire this morning. the Boatmen's of Pitts-

March 28.—The loss

e at Fourth and Cherry bout \$800,000, ORT. R. I. lams, last night, caused

IDE. arch 26.—A special to tingdon states that the Elijah Scales, of that ugh the heart with a othe hammer.

A Straw-Bailer Detected in His Wickedness.

The Tax-Certificates Case-Record of Judgments, New Suits, Diverces, Etc.

A little affair in which Charles C. Scoullar figures in an unenviable light came up before Judge Gary yesterday morning. The suit was that of Flint vs. Cappels, and a motion had been made on Scouliar, the surety, to justify. He appeared in court some days ago, and twore that he was a bricklayer and builder at No. 45 Clark street; that he owned three lots, 18, 19, and 20, in Block 6 of Eldred's Resubdivision of the Village of Jefferson, opposite the depot, free and clear of all incumbrance. Also that he owned Nos. 1489 and 1491 Fulton street, with improvements, on which there was no valid incum-brance, though he had heard that there was a brance, though he had heard that there was a claim for \$3,250 against each of the lots. This appeared to be a good enough bondsman in an appeal suit, but the appellee's attorney thought otherwise, and set himself to collecting evi-dence. His efforts were so successful that Scoullar's name was summarily scratched off the bond, and the appeal dismissed. In his quest after evidence, the attorney learned of ther appeal suit in the Circuit Court, that

quest after evidence, the attorney learned of another appeal suit in the Circuit Court, that of Bell vs. Abell, in which Scoullar had been trying, but unsuccessfully, to get the position of surety. The papers in that case showed two affidavits,—one that of S. C. Hayes, the other that of S. G. Hair. Hayes testified that S. G. Hair owned one of the Fulton street houses and A. M. Jones the other, and that Scoullar had no title to them except by a deed from Henry O. Adams and wife to him, dated Nov. 28, 1877, but not recorded until Jan. 29, 1878. Hair testified that he owned one of the Fulton street houses in question.

This was a pretty fair indication that Scoullar had been indulging in wild freaks of the imagination with regard to the property he owned, but the persevering attorney wanted more. Besides new affidavits of Hayes and Hair, he procured that of Henry O. Adams, showing that the latter never had conveyed any property to Scoullar, as he testified. The affidavit of Mr. Henry R. Hobart, a well-known citizen, was also obtained, which was to the effect that he owned the Lots 18, 19, and 20 in Jefferson, oppposite the depot, and had bought them in at a Trustee's sale. To all these the attorney added his own affidavit, and the whole put together proved that Scoullar was a professional bailer, going under different names, but owning no property, who was accustomed to sign bail-bonds for a consideration without being hampered on examination by any consideration of truth; and that he is at present on bail to answer a charge of perjury before Judge declined, on the ground that he had too much regular business to transact, and advised that the matter be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, and it is to be hoped it will be. THE FULLER CASE.

Contrary to expectation, the motion to transfer the case of Henry Fuller vs. The City of Chicago did not come up yesterday morning before Judge Moore, but it did come up later in the day before Judge Moore, but it did come up later in the day before Judge House in the Sts

The new law-calendars for the April term of

the Superior Court have been prepared, and will be printed and ready for distribution about next Friday.

The tax cases will come up before Judge Moore this morning.

Judge Moore granted a decree of divorce yesterday to Caroline Lipp from Martin Lipp, on

terday to Caroline Lipp from Martin Lipp, on the ground of desertion.

Judge Farwell granted a decree to Louisa Aaron from Barney Aaron, the sporting man, on the ground of adultery.

James T. Drummond and George B. O'Kell filed a bill yesterday against Patrick Cavanaugh and S. W. Venable & Co. to restrain them from infringing Drummond's patent for marking to-bacco, and to compel an account.

George D. Roseberry sued Henry Crawford for \$1,200.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

for \$1,200.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Discharges were issued to John W. Lyke and Thomas Hastle.

Bradford Hancock was yesterday appointed Assignee of McFarland, Leach & Mather.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a.m. to-day for Henry C. Jacobs and Seneca H. Parish.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Orson Smith, executor of the will of Howard Priestley, filed a bill yesterday against Christopher W. and Elizabeth J. Hall, George W. Leonard, W. H. Rice, W. P. McLaren, John A. Rice, and J. M. Love, to foreclose a mortgage for \$5,000 on Lot 1, Block 26, in the Assessor's subdivision of the N. W. fractional ¼ of Sec. 22, 39, 14.

subdivision of the N. W. fractional ½ of Sec. 22, 39, 14.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph filed a bill against Christian, Francis, G. A., and Amy C. Hammar, O. Messuess, trustee, W. F. Underwood, successor, Fred Neustrum, Charlotte Neustrum, and others to foreclose two trusteeds for \$1,600 on the W. ½ of Lot 3, Block 19, in the South Branch Addition to Chicago.

V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, filed a bill against Patrick Foley, Jeremiah McMahon, W. G. and J. S. Mead, J. H. Knauss, and C. S. Lamb to foreclose a trust deed for \$2,500 on Sub-Lot 7 of Lot 5, in Block 64 of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of blocks in the N. W. ½ of Sec. 21, 39, 14.

The stockholders of the Fifth National Bank joined in filing a bill against Mark Kimball and S. H. McCrea to prevent the collection of one-sixth the tax against their shares of stock.

An omnibus bill was also filed by the Downer & Bemis Brewing Company and forty-five other firms or individuals against the same parties for similar relief.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Trancis Agnew commenced a suit in debt for \$100,000 against Charles Vargee, Thomas Lynch, David Wylief Fred Kohlhammer, C. M. Harris, and Xaver Dirr, laying damages at \$435.36.

George Jordan filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming that he is kept in jail on a charge of violating city ordinances, and that he is entirely innocent of such charge.

William Bowen brought suit for \$3.000 damages against Alphonse Stauber and Fred Koss.

James Saunders commenced an action against Moses Yeaton, laying damages at \$5.000.

FROBATE COCRT.

In the estate of John Barker, ithe will was line the estate of John Barker, ithe will was line the estate of John Barker, ithe will was line the estate of John Barker, ithe will was line the estate of John Barker, ithe will was line the estate of John Barker, ithe will was line the estate of John Barker, ithe will was line the estate of John Barker, ithe will was line the estate of John Barker, ithe will was line the line of line of the line of t

\$4.000.

In the estate of John Barker, the will was proven and admitted to record, and letters test-amentary were issued to Cordella E. Barker and A. L. Osborn, under bond for \$300,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The jury in the case of George and Emma White, on trial for shoplifting, brought in a verdict of guilty. The former was given four years and the latter two years in the Penitentiary.

tiary.
Peter Sharkey pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.
John Williams and Thomas Deddy pleaded guilty to burglary, and were given one year each in the Penitentiary.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT General business.
Blair vs. Chicago & Pacific Railroad, still on argument.

argument.

JUDGE GANY—339, 341, 342, 357, 360 to 364, and 366 to 376, inclusive. No. 355, Chamberlain vs. Dunton, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—43, 44, 45. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROCKES—118 to 134, inclusive. No. 117, Carter vs. Brady on trial. Carter vs. Brady on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH-No call this week. No. 200,
Harding vs. Hill, still on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER-300 to 325, inclusive, except
301, 303, 308, 311, 318, and 320. No case on
trial.

trial.
JUDGE FARWELL.—757, Hersey vs. Commons;
777. Smith vs. Pomercy. No. 1,035, Dickinson
vs. Van Horn, on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—683, Schillo vs. Sbirk; 189,
Terry vs. Raue; and 1,006, Turney vs. Turney.
JUDGEMENTS.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE BLODG-

err J. B. J. James vs. tng Mary P. Harrison; de-cree. \$352.91.

ETT—J. B. J. James vs. tng Mary P. Harrison; decree, \$352.91.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONYESSIONS—William Keck vs. Jacob L. Gaunder, \$690.—Clinton B. Hale vs. John Mather, \$104.50.—Daniel E. Sprague vs. John R. Wheeler, \$3,21.68.

JUDBE GARY—Illinois Trust Company vs. Michael Traver, \$2,446.35.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROBERS—South Park Commissioners vs. Charles W. Weston; condemnation verdict for \$11,374, in favor of Charles W. and Mary C. Weston.—Charles Fix vs. Fred Magerstadt; verdict, \$25.

JUDGE BOOTH—E. F. Knowlton vs. Emmet A. Thomas and Charles E. Talmadge, \$2,217.—Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company vs. John C. Pollery, \$350.44.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—C. W. Rigdon vs. Union Trust Company; verdict, \$1,558, and motion for new trial.—J. P. Barrett vs. John Carroll and Patrick Keegan; verdict, \$140.

.CURRENT GOSSIP.

LIFE. Life has its thorns, but flowers too;
It has its tears, but emiles as well;
It has its clouds, yet rainbow's hue;
And hopes and fears the bosom swell. No stream runs smoothly down life's vale

But often murmurs on its way: No sea is there but storms prevail, And darkly hide the light of day. The light of sun and shadow blend,

While grief and gladness come and go; Our souls beneath life's burdens bend, And pleasures share with scenes of wo. Such is our life from morn to eve, As through its maze we seek our way; "Tis change of scene until we leave The shores of Time for Endless Day.

Of Him who formed us in His love; Who in His wisdom wisely planned The surest way to realms above. While blooming flowers we love to greet, And cups of joy our bosoms thrill,

Faith makes our sorrows still more sweet,
And gently bends us to His will.
REV. GEORGE W. CROFTS. SANDWICH, March 25, 1878.

Still in it all we see the Hand

THE LETTER OF PUBLIUS LEN-

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

The criticisms occasioned by the reproduction in your paper of a letter purporting to have been written by a President in Judea, describing the person and perfections of our Savior, were not wholly unexpected. I met with and pub lished that letter sixty years ago, at Norwich, Chenango County. It was subsequently reproduced in Onondaga and Rochester, where I also published papers. During forty years no doubt had been raised, within my knowledge, of its authenticity. Some twenty-five years ago I first

had been raised, within my knowledge, of its authenticity. Some twenty-five years ago I first met with an article which charged that the letter was a forgery, perpetrated by amonk. Either because I was without facilities necessary to the investigation of that charge, or that I was too much absorbed in other duties, the matter passed out of my mind. I did not, however regard the evidence in favor of the charge of forgery as conclusive; nor did I relluquish a long cherished belief that a description of our Savior, harmonizing in all respects with what we believe, was apocryphal.

The portraits of our Savior, by Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci, which I was privileged to see and admire in Italy, but more especially the great masterpiece of Titian, his wonderful head of Christ, in the gallery at Dresden, all, as far as cauvas, easel, and brush can go in art, reflecting the face, features, and expression, so beautifully described in the letter of Publius Leutulus, strengthened my confidence in its authenticity. To all this, it would be said, that one better informed in Biblical literature would not now have made hin.self responsible for the authenticity of this letter. This is quite true, and yet the very best informed upon these profoundly important questions who seek for contemporary evidences of the events connected with the mission, miracles, sufferings, and death of our Savior and His Apostles, find themselves groping in the dark. What is there, for example, in profane history to prove that our Savior was arraigned, tried, and condemned in Jerusalem, and publicly crucified on the Hill of Calvary, outside of the gates, in sight of theirty! Inqued, now that the only recognition of the Savior in Josephus is claimed to be an interpolation, what particle of evidence is there in contemporaneous history of His existence? Or where, but in the New Testament, are we to look for evidence that Stephen was tried and sentenced in Jerusalem, and inhumanly stoned to death by an infuriated multitude in a suburb of

forgery, find what they regard as conclusive au-thority for charging that all other important thority for charging that all other important contemporaneous history regarding Christianity has been repudiated. We are not any longer permitted to believe that either Josephus, Tactus, or Pliny the Younger recognized either any of the truths of Christianity or the persecutions of its early followers. Happily, Christians do not need the concurring testimony of the Neros by whom the early followers of our Savior were burned and butchered. So far, however, as such concurring testimony is needed, we have it in the case of St. Paul, whose own statement that he sat in his youth at the feet of Gamaliel is fully confirmed by contemporaneous nistory. It is proper to add that the eminent Dr. Paley, in his "Evidences of Christianity," furnishes so many auxiliary evidences, so many historical coincidences, and so many incidental testimonies rendering sacred and profane history in accord, that the doubts of intelligent and unprejudiced readers cannot fail to be removed.

I confess that I do not relinquish the idea of the authenticity of the Lentulus letter without regret. I had dwelt upon it fondly more than half a century, but I must not in my devotion to an ideal, however beautifut, appropriate Moore's poetic description of fanaticism:

The babe may cease to think that it can play with heavel's rainbow;—alchemists may doubt

The base may cease to think that it can play with heaven's rainbow;—alchemists may doubt The shining gold their crucible gives out; But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast To some dear falsehood, bugs it to the last.

THURLOW WEED.

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB. Who would have believed that the little pet

amb which followed Mary everywhere would now be helping to save the Old South Church? All children know the old song:

Mary had a little laimb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.
And many of them know that there is in Boston an old church, on Washington street, at the corner of Milk. The land upon which it stands is worth a great sum of money, and, as the property was offered for sale, there was much danger that the house would be torn down to make room for a block of stores. The old church has been so famous in the history of Massachusetts that there was a strong feeling against tearing it down, and to save it a num-ber of women of wealth bought it, pledging over \$400,000. For months they have been hard over \$400,000. For months they have been hard at work in a great many ways to secure money enough to pay for it. For several weeks past "Aunt Tabitha" has held a spinning bee in the church. Three or four old ladies, who were famous spinners in their voung days, when it was the custom to wear homespun garments, have had their hitchels, and reles, and whoels, and have spun for the people: A great many have watched them at their work each afternoon. To add to the attractions of the exhibition, the old. ladies have been dressed in the styles which were common when they were young, and have worked in an old-time kitchen, with its open fireplace and glowing logs.

Among the visitors one day was the real Mary, who, when a little girl, had the pet lamb for her own. She was very willing to tell the story;

Among the visitors one day was the real Mary, who, when a little girl, had the pet lamb for her own. She was very willing to tell the story; suppose we listen with the rest. Little Mary's name was Mary Sawyer, and she lived in Sterling, Mass. She is now Mrs. Tyler, of Somerville, a vigorous ladv over 70 years old. One morning she went out to the barn and found two little lambs, which had been born in the night. One was so weak and small that her father said it was of no use to try to raise it. Mary's tender heart pitied the they creature, and she begged her father to let her try to save it. He gave it to her care, promising that if it lived it should be her lamb. Mary took it into the house, wrapped it up, laid it in a warm place, and ted it carefully with milk. All day she watched it, and all night too. In the morning how glad she was to hear her father say that the lamb would live!

It was no wonder that the pet lamb loved its small mistress, and wanted to go everywhere with her. The day that it went to school and was turned out, it happened that a young man was there who saw the whole, and wrote out the story in the verses which the children know so well. The lamb lived and thrived, and had lambs of its own: It rain in the fields with the cattle, till one day a cow with sharp borns, while playing, tossed it into the air, and it fell bleeding at the feet of Mary, who happened to be in the field. With deep grief she watched its life go out. From the lamb's wool a quantity of yarn had been spun, and Mrs. Tyler brought some of it to Aunt Tabitha's bee, and sold it at 35 cents for each piece, so that up to last week Mary's little lamb had earned \$80

toward paying for the Old South Church in Bos-ton. This is the true story of Mary's little

A DIME-EATER.

A most remarkable occurrence is reported as having taken place last Thursday in the neighborhood of Eleventh and O'Failon streets. A Mrs. McCann, residing at 1134 O'Fallon street, has a little daughter named Emma, 8 years of age, who, to all appearance, is a healthy, live creature, and regularly attends school. Last Friday the child was taken suddenly sick at the creature, and regularly attends school. Last Friday the child was taken suddonly sick at the stomach and commenced vomiting, and in a moment threw up a silver dime. The mother was naturally astonished, but as her daughter seemed to recover, she thought very little of the matter. Within a couple of hours the child was again seized with a vomiting spell and threw up eight more dimes. The dimes were all of a somewhat brownish color, and had the appearance of having been corroded with strong acid. The now thoroughly alarmed mother sent for her family physician, but before he arrived four more dimes and one nickel were ejected from the child's stomach. The nickel was partially destroyed, as if eaten away with some corrosive drug. The doctor administered an opiate, and the girl sank into a profound sleep. The next morning she awoke and was all well and out playing with other children. Next dav the sickness again attacked her. Occasionally she would vomit violently, and she threw up four more dimes, two glass beads, and a fancy glove-button. After a few hours she recovered, and has been perfectly well since. She attends school as usual, and there seems to be no change whatever in her health. The astonished and horrified mother remembers now that about four months ago she missed from the bureau drawer a package of dimes, and she supposes that her child must have swallowed them, for their mysterious disappearance could never be accounted for.

The mother said that her little daughter was possessed by an irresistible impulse for swallowing metallic substances. Pins and various other

The mother said that her little dauguier was possessed by an irresistible impulse for swallowing metallic substances. Pins and various other things she had frequently swallowed, and she user seemed to suffer any harm from it. Mrs. McCann alleges that within the past year her daughter had swallowed at least twenty pins without injury. The girl is now as bright and healthy as ever.

THE LATE EX-SENATOR WADE. The Upper Sandusky (Ohio) Republican prints the following letter, which was addressed by the late Senator Wade to the editor of the Elvris (Ohio) Republican, but never published until now. It was called out by a letter printed in the Cleveland Leader from its then Washington correspondent:

Correspondent:

Vice-President's Chamber, Washington correspondent:

Vice-President's Chamber, Washington, April 17, 1868.—George G. Washburn, Esq.—Dear Size: Yours of the 15th inst., containing a slip from your paper, is received, and I desire to thank you most heartily for it. I am assailed by some men, who ought to be my friends, with a bitterness and malignity which astonishes me very much. I never have injured one of them, and to some I have rendered services which merit no such return. They speak of my profanity, which I utterly deny, to an extent more than is common with men of the world, generally, though more, I admit han can be justified. As to intemperance, it is all false. I do not believe I was ever intoxicated in the course of a long life, nor do I believe that in all that time I have ever drank one sallon of spirituons liquors,—never had a taste for it, and do not touch it once a year, and never except for medicine.

All this comes of an article several years ago in

uous liquors.—never had a taste for it, and do not tonch it once a year, and never except for medicine.

All this comes of an article several years ago in the Plaindealer, while I was running for the Senate. It was a pure, unmitigated falsehood, and got up to affect some temperance members of the Legislature, the author, Deacon Gray, well knowing at the time that it was faise. But the charge was made, and of course will be repeated by my enemies as often as my name is mentioned. As to the article in the Leader, it was all false. There was not one word of truth in it. I never had such a conversation as that paper put in my mouth. Do you believe that if I was the profane, vulgar wretch that they represent me to be the United States Senate would have made me their presiding officer by a vote more than three to one over any and all competitors for that position? The Senators knew me well. I had served with them through all our trials and perils for more than sixteen years. But the same article in the Leader charged that "infleteen twentieths of the members of the Senate were drunkards."—Now, the truth is there are but just two men in that body that ever drink. But there is no use in arguing with such men. They do me no harm. Let them work at their trade. Their venom is harmless. I would as soon fight with polecats. Truly yours,

HOW BOGARDUS WAS BEATEN.

defeat of Bogardus.

The Captain was found at the International Hotel by an Express reporter this morning.

"Well, Captain, you were worsted yesterday by the Long Islanders' birds?"

"Well, no," replied the champion bird shot, "not hardly that, although the birds were the best I ever saw, better even than those in England, which, generally speaking, are better than ours. The fact of the matter, str. is that I was outgeneraled. When I began shooting there was no wind, and the smoke lay dead. Shortly after a brisk wind sprung up, blowing dead with the birds, so the smoke and the birds went together. The traps were but six feet aoart, and the birds were a caution. They must have been all gristle, for one was picked up outside the bounds with twenty holes on its body, ten on each side, showing the shot had gone clean through, and then, beside, the birds I am told by parties there, had been in training for two weeks. This Duffy bought up 400 or 500 birds, and then, picking out this 100, brought them to the park every day and shot sand at them, they flving home to be disciplined in like manner the following day. And yesterday, during the match, I found Duffy pinching and pulling the feathers from the birds after putting them in the traps. Then I stopped. But the great difficulty was the wind and smoke. It I had had the powder I generally use in the first barrel I should have been all right, for that makes no smoke. But I feel in no way defeated. I offered to put up \$500 there yesterday that I could, upon a second trial, kill eightyfive out of one hundred birds, and regard the fence as boundary line."

LESSONS IN ECONOMY. Dr. J. S. Cooley, of Sandy Hill, near Trov. declares that one can board comfortably in New York City on 20 cents per day! If that be true, he ought to live in such rural cities as Syracuse, where eggs can be bought for 12 cents and hors \$4.50, on at least 15 cents per day. A Cornell student grew fat on \$34.06, a one year's board bill. Dr. C. says: "We have learned to demand qualities and kinds of food that are more costly and less suitable for the real demands of our physical natures than might easily be obtained." While at College in New York the Doctor lived on 28 cents a day for four months, and during that time he says: "I gained in flesh, was doing severe mental labor, and never felt better in my life. My diet was varied and nutritious, though plain. Oat-meal, wheat, graham bread, bread and milk, crackers, fruit, beefsteak, and oysters were the standard articles of food. During November and December I boarded myself alone, and my expenses for he ought to live in such rural cities as Syracuse, cles of food. During November and December I boarded myself alone, and my expenses for November were \$8.59, or a little under 29 cents a day. For January our whole expense for board was \$15.44, or 6 cents less than 25 cents a day apiece. For twenty-one days in February, until I left the city, our whole expense was \$1.58, or 8 cents a day apiece. During the winter we ate nearly two and a half barrels of apples, included in the above figures." The above figures were made before prices began falling.

QUIPS. A green countryman makes a fat faro bank. The toper may be termed one who can "smile and smile again, and be a willin'."

Silver threads among the gold; or at least will as soon as the mints get thoroughly to work. A Wyoming man won \$10 in a wager by eating twenty pigs' feet. This was a pig's feat, indeed.

New York Herald.

—New York Herald.

The first shad has been caught in the Delaware. What shadders we are and what shad roes we pursue!—Graphic.

"Is this Alder Creek?" inquired a tourist of an old man leaning over a fence." Yes, dis is all der creek I knows on," was the reply.

Moralists say there is no such a thing as luck. Yet we have seen a young man get a hair in his hash every day, while his netizhbor never got one. And we have seen men who could take the counters and make a "lone hand" at euchre every time, while others would be euchered, holding both howers and the joker.

A tramp was pulled off the trucks of a passenger-car the other day, and, after smilingly submitting to the secustomed kick, turned to the conductor and said: "Old man, you can belt away at me with that mule's head that you carry on the end o' yer leg till you kick me so full o' holes that my hide won't hold sagebrush, but you can't knock the giory out o' me, or keep me from shoutin' over the thought

that I'm jist 815 miles ahead o' this g monopoly. I froze to this train at Whoop!"—Elko (Ner.) Post.

DONN PIATT DEFENDING GARFIELD. The Washington Post, finding new sensa-tional stories against prominent Republicans scarce, resorted to the cemetery of old sensa-tions, and exhumed the one against the Hon. James A. Gardeld, alleging that he took a fee or bribe of \$5,000 for the use of his influence as Chairman of the Appropriation Committee to secure a large contract for a wooden-block paving company. So grossly and maliciously partisan was the attack that Donn Piatt, of the Capital, who has become a rabid Democrat, felt con-strained to defend Garfield against the aspersions cast upon him by that sheet. We make

sions cast upon him by that sheet. We make an extract from his rejoinder to the Post:

It is not true that he was paid \$5,000 for the use of his position as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to procure a contract from the District Government.

He was paid \$5,000 as an attorney for the Degolyer Company, so that Parsons and Chittenden could justify their grab of \$150,000 made upon the unhappy Chicago contractors that those gentlemen represented in Washington.

A slight examination of dates and events prove this. The contract was awarded in June, after, if we remember rightly, the adjournment of Congress; certainly after all the appropriations had been under; and he never solicited such or any contract. Not a particle of textimony had been elicited to prove that he ever in any way interfered. He was employed to make an argument in behalf of the validity and importance of the natent, and, considering the amount involved, the fee was not so excessive as to arouse his suspicions, had he known the sum in the beginning, which he did not.

had be known the sum in the beginning, which he did not.

His weakness appears in his having any intercourse of a business sort with such men as Parsons and Chittenden. He should have felt instinctively that these sharpers meant to use him to their own advantage and his injury.

Garfield is a poor man—and he does not drink, nor gamble, nor run after strange women, to account for his poverty. He is, therefore, entitled to the benefit of the significant fact. He has held positions in which, had he been dishonest, he could have winked himself into millions. And had he done so he would not now be open to attack.

The Post having returned to the attack on Garfield, Donn Piatt, in his last issue, rejoins as follows, carrying the war into Africa, so to speak: follows, carrying the war into Africa, so to speak:
Our neighbor, the Post, is sorely afflicted in its
virtuous mind over the iniquities of the Hon. James
A. Garfield. We anticipated this. We said to
ourselves, when these virtuous young men came to
Washington, they will be torn to pieces, so to
speak, by inward wrath, indignation, and gloomy
forebodings at the iniquities of our official agents.
Now, we know there is no immediate cure for
this fever of moral prostration, but there are certain means of relief that we hasten to give our
friends.

this fever of moral prostration, but there are certain means of relief that we hasten to give our friends.

It is bad to concentrate the wrath and indignation upon one object. It seems to relieve the system to spread out this wrath and indignation. This being the fact, we hasten to suggest to our virtuous neighbor, the Fost, to select as many delinquent public men as possible and attack them by turn. There is Montgomery Blair [Dem.], for example, convicted by his client and friend of taking stock in a fraudulent claim, and to rob the innocent owners, using his minence as Postmaster General to pack a court, appoint a corrupt tool District Attorney and a brother rogue Surveyor. Montgomery, like Garfield, clings to the horns of the altar, and is very pious in all his doings.

Then there is Senator George Pendleton [Dem.], who was convicted of taking, not five thousand for doing nothing, but eighty-five thousand dollars fee out of a fraudulent claim got, mysteriously, through the Secretary of War.

Then turn to Gov. George B McClellan [Dem.], who was convicted by George Bregs and sundry drafts, of having received \$6,000 as a bribe, no other service being required than to influence his cistinguished father-in-law, Gen. Marcy, in his decision in behalf of Cowles' process, that was good against moth, mold, mildew—also water-repellant.

When our neighbor shall have done with these

good against moth, mold, mildew—also water-repellant.

When our neighbor shall have done with these distinguished malefactors, we can suggest a few more. In the meantime let it devote two days, say too di Gummy of the Blair family, two days to "Gentleman George," two days to the "Young Napoleon," now Governor of New Jersey. This will exhaust the week, and leave Sunday to the Capital, in which this luminous Journal will call attention to the patriotic fervor and virtuous impartiality of its friend and neighbor, the Post,

Mr. Parke Godwin Again.

Mr. Parke Godwin Again,

New York Graphie.

The reception given by the Goethe Club to
Bayard Taylor at Delmonico's last night was in
every respect an admirably managed affair.
Great good sense was shown in all the details of
the entertainment. Only one mistake was
made, and that was in the choice, among the
many able speakers present, of Mr. Parke Godwin to compliment the guest of the evening.

Not but that Mr. Parke Godwin makes a good
speech, as speeches go, but he seems to be want. HOW BOGARDUS WAS BEATEN.

New York Express.

Mr. Duffy, of Long Island, believed that he could furnish 100 pigeons out of which Capt. Bogardus, "king ace" of the shot-gun, would be unable to bring down eighty-five. Mr. Duffy was willing to back his opinion with a stake of \$200. Capt. Bogardus covered it, and yesterday the match was shot, resulting in the defeat of Bogardus.

The Captain was found at the International Hotel by an Express reporter this morning.

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The Captain was found at the International Hotel by an Express reporter this morning is the expression for he proceeded to discuss a question, the merits of which he did not understand, and his manner of presenting it was simply an outrage on Prof. Tyndail. Last night Mr. Godwin also distinguished himself—in the first place by insulting, inferentially, the editor of the Tribune, who was present, and in the next by denouncing the silver legislation of Congress as a "great national fraud." Now, the company included people who were ardent advocates of the remonetization of silver. The guest of the evening was a Minister of the United States, bound to obey the laws of Congress and the instructions of the President issued through the Secretary of State. Mr. Evarts has but just written a letter explaining the position of the United a letter explaining the position of the United States as a bi-metallic nation, and Mr. Taylor, States as a bi-metallic nation, and Mr. Taylor, as its representative, must, of course, obey the national will as it comes to him through the Executive. For Mr. Godwin on such an occasion to libel the action of the Government was a piain affront to the guest of the evening.

A Man Who Was a Bear's Cub.

A Man Who Was a Bear's Cub.

Hart County (Ky.) Three Springs.

We have here in Hart County, Ky., a man by the name of William Bowman, who was thrown away in the Apalache Mountains, N. C., when an infant, and was found by an old bear and adopted as a cub. At the age of about 10 years he was captured, tied hand and foot, and then his captors found that he could not talk, nor could he be persuaded to take any food but milk, which he sucked from a bottle, showing that he had lived solely from the nursing of the bear. Bowman is now a farmer near Omega, and any one doubting the truth of this statement can have it verified by seeing him.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS barrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays. on Saturday LLCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170 Saturday LLCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170 Twenty-second-st. near Wabash-av. S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st. near Western-av. ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, I Buie island-av. corner of Haisted-st. H. C. HERRICK, Jewsler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNERS WANTED—
A LAWYER WITH GOOD
mercantile collection experience and \$5,000 cash
capital can make a very profitable professional connection; thorough investigation on both sides. Address
N 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$5,000 IN A MANUfacturing business; a party capable of taking
charge of the sales department will find it a rare opportunity. Address N 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE BUSIness; must be a good salesman and have \$500
capital. Address N 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A SHIRT MANUFACqualisted with gents furnishings and dry-goods dealers.
Address for interview, etc., N 53, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED. GENTS WANTED-TEAS-THE CHOICEST IN the world-Importers staple article-pleases everyy-Trace prices-Largost Company in Americastinually increasing-Agents wanted everywheretoff the computer don't waste time s-end for Circular
toff the company of the company in the company i A GENTS WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES
to canvass for first-class subscription works. We
sarry a fine line of books, and offer good inducements.
all on or address BURROWS & GAW, Room 14, 120
bearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-A LARGE QUANTITY OF TINWARE:
a general assortment; pans, palls, etc.; cheap for
ash. Address N 57, Tribune office, and save middlenan's commission. not sedimination.

OB SALE-GAS-FIXTURES, LAMBREQUINS, curtains, cooking-store. Also, wire screens. All the sold cheap. Call and examine. No. 469 Dear-trn-av. born-av.

POR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE 6-FOOT
French range and one 29-inch broiler; perfect order.

O. W. MILLER & CO., 146 South Water-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. ALL WANTING FURNITURE CARPETS, CROCK-ery, and stoves on easy payments, or for cash, at prices lower than the lowest, visit the EMPIRE PAR-LOR BEDSTEAD CO., as west Madison-st. CHAMBER SUITS, 25 PER GENT LESS THAN retail prices at UNION CABINET WORKS, 24 and 26 Van Buren-st., between Wabash and Michigan-ava. POR SALE—IN PARCELS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS,
I the furniture in house No. 86 Centre-av. Apply of
the premises.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE-OR FOR SALE-30 ACRES OF choice land adjoining and a good house and lot in Valparaiso, Ind. F. CHURCH, 49 keaper Block.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR REAL ESTATE AND CASH 83, 200 stock of staple and domestic dry goods and notions. S. W. HULL, 170 Mellion-st., Hoom t.

OR SALE—LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE with brick barn; lot 25x150; corner Van Buren-s
nd Hermitage-av; \$4,500. J. S. GOULD, 12 McCor

and Hermitago-av; \$4.500. J. S. GOULD, 12 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—86.500 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT new marble-front bouse. 213 Ashland-av.; furnace, range, and gas fixtures; all modern improvements. Inquire of J. S. GOULD, 12 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—GREATBARGAIN-VERY DESHABLE two-story, with cellar, octagon brick house, all modern innerovements, on South Side, very sar horse and steam cars; hot and cold water; three floors; two parlors, dinfine-room and kitchen on first floor. TURKER & BOND, 102 Washington, st.

FOR SALE—PRAHIE-AV. NEAR TWENTY-FOUrth-st., large house with lot 40 feet front; dining-room and kitchen on parior door; \$6.500. MATSON HILL, 67 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRITH AND SIXTH LOTS MADISON-Washington-st., near Lincoln, st., cast of Western-vy 12 room brick house, washington-st., near Lincoln, st., cast of Western-vy 12 room brick house, foot lot, Park-av. Either of the about of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the about of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the about of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the about of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the State of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the State of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of case at a foot lot, Park-av. Either of the Bourt of the Bourt of the B POR SALE-TWO BLOCKS FROM CHICAGO University, cottage of drooms, and lot 44x130, for 13, 500. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-R.

FOR SALE-AT A BAHGAIN-DWELLING ON Warren-av. of 10 rooms, having pariors, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor, for \$3,300; terms, \$500 cash, balance in 5 years at 7 per cent. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS NEAR HYDE PARK depot, ESKISO, at \$500. The war how open to escape high taxes, sewer-gas, and get homes in choice suburb, with water, gas, sewerare, and good roads for les than \$2.000. Fare 10 cents. No better time has ever been to procure homes at low prices while building and land is cheap. Bargains at Kenwood, South Park and Woodlawn. ULRICH BARKES, Agents for Mortgagees, so Washington-st.

TOR SALE—OR KNORANGE—A FINE SUBURBAN Place; good house, barn, prehard, and 2% acres, for clear house and lot in city worth \$4,000. J. H. KELER, 169 Clark-st.

TOR SALE—A ROUSE OF 9 ROOMS, WITH BARN and carriage-house, and five 50 foot lots, nicely located, within two blocks of depot, fat Ravenswood, at a bargain; see it and make an offer. Address T 50, Tribune office. WANTED-TO LEASE-FOR LONG TERM. WITH privilege of buying, a piece ground 1503:00 feet, or containing that much land, accessible by both rail and fiver, leasor to erect buildings costing not over \$5,000, or could use buildings now erected if suitable. Address, giving full address and describing location and premises, MANUFACTURER, Tribuse office. WANTED-HOUSE AND LOTO ON SOUTH SIDE, east of State, or in Englewood, near depot; price, \$4,500 to \$22,200, on monthly payment; must be a bargain; give full particulars. N \$3, Tribune office.

WANTED-TWO DWELLING HOUSES IN GOOD location in Chicago, about \$2,000 in cash value. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 Madison, Hoom 5.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

West Sides

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, FINE BRICK STORE
435 Western-av.; \$8 per month, 6 large rooms 435
Western-av.; \$8 per month, 6 large rooms 27 Harvardst.; \$15, 2-story frame West Polk-st., near Westernav.; \$12 frame cottage 11 Harvard-st.; \$15, fine 3story bricks 38 and 40 Harvard-st.; \$15, 3-story brick
409 Western-av.; fine new brick house on Grenshawst., to be be completed about April 1, \$175 to \$200 per
year; also, fine brick store 451 Western-av., low to
good party. Inquire at 385 Western-av. TO RENT-AND FURNITURE FOR SALE-A 9 FOOD COTTAGE OF SOUTH Green st. Apply to A. H. COVERT, 75 East Madison-st., Room 59.

TO RENT-THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT at one-front house, No. 31 Twenty-fifth-st., 14 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, furnisce, all in good order: \$40 per month. Apply at 13 Chamber of Commerce. merce.
TO RENT-TWO MARBLE-FRONT DWELLINGS,
Nos. 112 and 114 Ellis-av., near Thirty-uinth-st.;
two stories and basement, with modern improvements.
Inquire at No. 207 Lake-av.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASKMENT BRICK dweiling, east front, Seminary-av., near Fullerton-ty. BAIRD & BRADLEY. SO LASAILest.

Miscellaneous. TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LASALLE
1. Large frame dwelling, with fine lot and barn, No. 49
Twenty-second-st.
Suite of rooms, 114 Cottage Grove-av.
Store 112 Cottage Grove-av., suitable for bakery,
Store 112 Cottage Grove-av.
Store and basement, 903 Michigan-av., near
Thirty-fourth-st.
S-story and basement brick dwelling, 61 Rhodes-av.
2-story and basement brick dwelling, 63 Rhodes-av.
1 arge frame dwelling, 9700m, 163 Frairie-av., 815.
3-story and basement for Forty-seventh-st and
Egandale-av., with 10 10x230.
2-story and basement sone-front dwellings, Carroll
av., west of 8t. John's-place.
2-story and basement brick dwellings, 96, 100, and
104 Delaware-place.
2-story and basement brick, 319 Webster-av.
Book of the story of the s PO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LASALLE

Road, with large grounds and modern improvements.

Also, other houses and rooms, at prices to suit ten
ants, in each Division of the city. TO RENT-1014 NORTH CLARK-ST, CORNER Clark and Belder-av., \$50 per month.

1157 Prairie-av., anar Twenty-fifth-st, \$25 per month.

St. Mark's Hotel, 106 East Washington-st., \$100 per month.

JAMES W PORTER, 19 Bryan Block, corner Monroe and LaSalie-sts.

Lasalle-st.

TO RENT-IN WELLINGTON-PLACE, AT THE corner of Woodlawn-av. and Forty-sixth-st., eight minutes' walk to Kenwood Station—Two 2-story houses, newly painted and calcimined, containing six and seven rooms, cellar, gas, and fixtures, soft and hard water; rent \$20 per month for one year. Inquire on premises, or of C. B. DUPEE, corner of Clark and Sixteenth-size.

Sixteenth-sis.

TO RENT-PLEASANT HOUSES AND GROUNDS

at low rates in the Village of Wilmette, 14 miles
from Chicago on Milwankee Div. N. W. R. R. Address THOS. B. MORRIS, Wilmette, Cook Co., Ill. Gress THOS. B. MORRIS. Wilmette, Cook Co., Ill.
TO RENT—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND—
Several destrable houses and cottages. A. T. HEMINGWAY. Boom 6, No. 78 Fifth-av.
TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE AND
grounds at Kenwood for six months from April 1.
JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block. TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st. to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 SOUTH Water-st.
TO RENT-HOUSES OF ALL KINDS AT HYDE
Perk and Kenwood; elegant residence, with grounds,
furnished or unformished. ULRICH & BARNES, 99
Washington-st.
TO RENT-HOOMS.

West Side.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WELL TAKEN
care of, only \$1 per week, at 208 West Lake-st. J. DAVIS.

TO RENT-FLOOR 233 WEST MADISON-ST., SIX rooms with modern improvements in first-class order: rent low. By W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

South Side. TO RENT-NICELY-PURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30,

TO RENT-SS CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT-House, two very choice handsomely furnished front rooms at very reasonable prices by the week.

North Side.

PO RENT—ONE LARGE, FURNISHED ROOM ON this floor, No. 240 Dearborn-av., in block north of hicago-av., to gentlemen only.

Stores.

TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25x70, IN Thompson's Block, on West Madison-st., opposite Carson, Piric & Co., business centre of the West Side, salitable for any first-class business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 220 West Madison-st. THOMPSON, 220 West Madison-st.

To HENT-STORE 215 KINZIE-ST., 30X100, WITH six lofts connected, each same size; also street floor and three lofts corner Kinzie and Dearborn-av., 50x100 each; both stores suitable for manufacturing purposes. Call at 200 Kinzies.

To BENT-THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT To brick store, 192 Jackson-st., southwest corner of Firth-av., 20x575/ feet, lighted from both streets, suitable for manufacturing the store, 192 Jackson-st., southwest corner of Apply at No. 13 Chamber of Commerce. TO RENT - THE 4-STORT, WELL-LIGHTED building, 2018, rear of Methodist Church Block, by O. LUNT, Room 17, 102 Washington st.

TO RENT-STORES ON MARKET-ST., IN THE Garrett Building, corner Lake and Market, by O. LUNT, Room 17, 102 Washington-st. LUNE, ROOM I., 102 WASHINGTON-SI.

1 RENT-THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building 274 South Water-at, suitable for wholesale business: will be altered to suit tenant. WALTER MAITPOURS, 40 Dearborn-St., Room L.

TO RENT.—TWO LARGE LOFTS, WELL LIGHTED, for light manufacturing: elevator in building. Inquire at 130 South Canal-si. TO RENT-DOCK, CORNER POLK AND BEACH-sts. 200330, with railroad tracks, office, barn, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 Lavaile-st.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED - JOHN ORLEBAR Aplin, who left England for America in or about January, 1805, and has not since been heard of. Is requested, if alive, to communicate forthwith with Mesars, T. & H. R. Gill, Solicitors, 63 Ladgate Hill, London. He is, if alive, entitled to a sum of money now standing in the name of the Paymaster-General in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in England. Any person sole to afford information relative to the said J. O. Ablin is requested at once to communicate with Messra, Gill., or with William H. MORRISON, Counselor at Law, 54 William-1., New York City.

INNORMATION WANTED-OF CHARLES G. York City.

IN FORMATION WANTED-OF CHARLES G.
Treer, an insame person, who left his home in
Center, ilock. Co., Wis., on the 3d inst. He was about o
in height, full sandy beard; wore a dark overcoat, dark
pants, aboes badly worn. Any one knowing of his
whereabouts will confer a favor by informing G. B.
AUSTIN, Footville, Rock County, Wis.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND POUND.

LOST-ON THE 25TH INST., ON HALSTED-ST., from Washington to Randolph, or in meet market 172 West Randolph-st., two gold rings, one plain, one carred. A suitable reward will be given for the return of same to 175 West Washington-st.

LOST-ON WABASH-AV. BETWEEN TWENTY-state-st. and Grace Repiscopal Church. on March 24. state-et and Grace Repiscopal Church. on March 21. state-et and Grace Repiscopal Church. on March 21. state-et and Grace Repiscopal Church.

Fire-Proof Warehouse, 180 West Moxeos for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount; legal interest. Cash fur stocks of goods

WANTED-MALE BELP. WANTED-AN EXPRINENCED SALESMAN, well posted in shelf hardware and acquainted with the city trade; most of the control of the city trade; most of experience, and full particulars (none others need expect reply). It so, fribune.

WANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUG city references as to character, inable, and qualifications; since ashery required. Address No. Tribune office.

WANTED-PREPARER OR WHITENER ON pleture frame moldings. SAMMONS, CLARE a CO., IN FOUND HOLDS: WANTED-TO STREEDT PRESSAND ELECTROtypers-timendiately, two first-class storeotype and electrotype finishers. None but the best of workmen, steady, and reliable, need apply to Franklin Type Foundry, Cincinnati, O. WANTED-BUTCHER AND CARVER FOR RES-WANTED-CARRIAGE SMITH AND HELPER AT

WANTED-SO RAILROAD LABORERS AND 300 scrapers; good par, and sure work for three months. Apply at telect office, 77 South Cark-st.

Miscelimeons.

Miscelimeons.

Wanted-four Good Business Men of Culture, carry, self-reliance, and good address, who have the ability to manage part or whole of a State in our business after they have learned our plan of working. We will not employ a man who uses fluor of any kind. We are paring large misries now, and will guarantee the men who suit us good wages. Pefer men who have had experience in canvassing. Address, giving age, business experience, and guarantee wanted. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago. wanted, W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FACKER OF BOOTS and shoes; positively none need apply unless capable and well recommended. GREENSFELDER, ROBERTHAL & CO. 105 and 107 Wabsah-av.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS GUIDE."
Tells who want agents and what for: 32 pages; 5th yr; 1 copy 5c; monthly. J. P. Scoti, 60 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY COUNTY IN the United States to manufacture and sen a staple article just patented. Exclusive right given: 110eral terms; large protts; small capital. E. MORRIS, Chicago, III. Chicago, II.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY IN DRY-GOODS STORE;
to one that has had one or two years' experience a
fair ealary will be paid. 397 Archer-av:

WANTED—A SYRADY YOUNG MAN TO WORK
in a restaurant kitchen; one who has had some
experience. Apply to ANDERSON'S Dining-Room.

W ANTRO-MAN THAT THOROUGHLY UNDER-stands conducting work-room and manufacturing ladies' coetumes. Address, with references, Box M, Cincinnsti, O, WANTED-SALESMAN FOR THE BEST SELLING unhaundried shirt made. Inquire at 212 East Madison-st. F. & S.

WANTED-PENALE HELP. Domestics

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwore in a small family, for which good wages will
be paid. 'Qall at once at it Eliis Furk.' be paid. 'Call at once at 14 Ellis Park.

WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR persons, a good second girl: good reference required. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 504 East Chicago-av.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK, well recommended, at 649 Michigan-av. WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-worth-ay.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO cook and do general housework in a small family. WANTED-AT THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN AS-sociation, 91 East Washington-st., German, Nor-wegish, or Swedish giris, with references, for good homes in the suburbs.

homes in the suburbs.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY NORWEGIAN glri for general housework in family of four.
References required. Call 44 67 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl who knows how to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 1039 Michigan-av. WANTED-A STEADY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages. 182 Huron-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 140 North Rumsey-st, WANTED-I CAN FURNISH A LARGE NUMBER of thoroughly first-class second efficient and general houseworkers with elegant homes; highest wages. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. Apply at 1130 Indiana-av. for two days.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND ALSO A SMALL girl to assist in dining room at 10 East Adams-st.

Sermstresses.

WANTED-IOO GOOD OPERATORS ON LADIES'
H. MAYER & CO. WANTED-A LADY AS FOREWOMAN TO TAKE charge of suit factory, 115 Fifth-av. SIEGEL. WANTED-EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS WHO
have their own sewing-machine, at the Boston
Shirt Manufactory, 363 East Division st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS, at Palmer-House Laundry. WANTED—A GOOD, SENSIBLE, MIDDLE-AGED woman as housekeeper and do the work of a small ramily. Apply at 284 North Branch-st. Housekeepers. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-FIFTY GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girls for housework, at Mrs. F. COHN'S, 500 Miscellaneous.

Wanted Young Ladies for Ballet for spectacle "Trip to the Moon." Apply at stage-door, Havety's Theatre, late Adelpht, to THOMAS WOOD, this morning after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A FEW MORE LADY VOCALISTS,
soprano and sito, to complete opera chorus; best
salary given to good strong voices, and readers preferred. Apply to HORACE RUSHBY, tou-office Haverity's Adelphi Theatre, this morning between 9:30 and

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic business man to locate here or in the West in a ceptimate and very profitable business for the next ten years. Good reference required, but only small capital necessary. Call at 70 Jackson-sh., Boom 1. W. A. BONNEY.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR YOUNG MAN. BUSIness established; \$500 for interest; contracts over \$2,000. Investigate. 778 East Madison-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—AT OREGON, LLL., THE OATMEAL and pearl barley mills, and store-house capable of storing 16,000 bushels pear day; also good water power. For information apply to JOHN FORREST, Woodstock, Ont., or Oregon, Ill.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FLOURING MILL, 6 run of stone and all improvements, water and steam power; one of the best locations in Wisconsin for wheat and shipping; if not sold soon will be rented to a good party. Address P. O. Box 366. Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES for cash. 102 Townsend-st.

Toreash, 102 Townsend-st.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE—A NICE, CLEAN I stock of hardware and tinware at bargain; good reasons for selling. For information address Drawer 25, Streator, Ill.

O MEMBERS OF MASONIC OR ODD-FELLOWS fraternity, with a few hundred dollars, a business that will pay net income of \$125 a month. Salesmen wanted; \$65 a month. 159 Dearborn-st., Hoom 7. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SECONDhand vehicles, comprising elliptic, side spring,
side bar, top, and no top buggies: several carriages,
pony wagon, etc., as lowest prices. PENNOYER &
CO., 350 Wabish-av.

POR SALE-1 CAB-LOAD HORSES, CARRIAGES,
And express wagous; in fact, all kinds of wagons, harness, double and single. The largest assortment in
Chicago will be sold at a great sacrifice. Horses to let
by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on
monthly payments or exchange, Must be sold to pay
storage. H. C., WALKER, 248 and 251 State-st.

TORS SALE-A JUMP-SEAT BUGGY, FIRST-CLASE monthly payments or exchange. Must be sold to pay storage. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-46.

TOR SALE—A JUMP-SEAT BUGGY. FIRST-CLASS make, nearly new; one 3-spring pheston, nearly new; one carvas top phaston, made by Coan & Ten Brocke, as good as new; one side-spring buggy, by Pennoyer & Ce. 1 tin neddler's wagon; one set double (rubber) harness; one set single harness; all the above are fret-clam, and will be sold at great ascribec. 249 State-48.

TOR SALE—A FINE BIG WORE-HORSE, FIT FOR truck or draft business; also one good family or business horse; can travel in three minutes. They are both young, and only sold for wast of use. Apply as the barn in the rear of residence 265 Michigan-av.

TOR SALE—FINE MARES AND TWO HORSES.

Prices from 330 to \$100. Also, on express wagon and harness; will be sacrificed; in rear 25 Biue Island-w, off Harrison.

WILL PAY CASH FOR FINE COACH OR GENTON COMMENT OF THE COACH OR GENTO

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A GENTLEMAN AND wife, without children, desire two or three completely furnished rooms for light housekeeping, South Side: or would take charge of the residence of a family leaving the city. References excellent. Address \$54, Tribune omee. icaving the city. References excellent. Address A 54, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A SINGLE GENTLEman. a medium-aised room on the North Side,
south of Huron and east of Clark-sta. in a private famity. Will pay \$25 per month. Address M 34, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-THREE ROOMS IN CENTRE
Of city. Rent not to exceed \$8. Inquire at 106
Orean-st. immediately.

WANTED-TO RENT-HA HOUSE ON NORTH.
Side, cast of Clark and south of Division-sta.
rent not to exceed \$30; can lake rent not to exceed \$30; can lake rent not to exceed \$30; can lake and Address A 105
WANTED-TO RENT-BY TWO LADIES, PLEASant and furnished room on West Side. Address
N.22, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FOR SIX MONTHS OR A
year, on the South Side, a comfertably furnishde house, at moderate rent, by private family without
childrens a spiendicheance is offered tografties going
abroad to leave their property in safe keeping; satisfactory references. Address, by letter, E.P., 60 Michigian-av.

factory references. Assured Signature Signatur WANTED-TO RENT-NORTH SIDE. A SMALL woottage of three or four reoms or rooms in a building, where there are no children, saleable for houselessing of gentleman and wife; no children; neighborhood of kineoin Fark preferred; not over \$10. Address N sil, fribuse office. WANTED-TO RENT-A DESIRABLE FLOOR to small responsible party; Spath or North Side. Address N 43. Tribune office.

TO LEASE. TO LEASE—CHOICE DAIBY FARM, NINE MILES from Chicago: only 80 per acre; three years' time. Dr. REAN, 177 Clare at

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A WHOLESALE B
clon or fancy goods house as salesman, bookkeep
or at the entry-desk; eight year' experience; el
edged references. Asdress N El, Tribune office. ofged reference American A THOROUGH AND Pellable bookseper; can keep any set of bookst bave had forty years' experience, and can farnish say reference; salary low. Address XXX Tribuns.

CITUATION WANTED—IN SASH PACTORY, BY A Competent, pushing party, having had entire charge of a factory and mill for 12 years, references. Address OFFER. Tribune office. OITUATION WANTED-BY A CUSTON TAIL dity or country; good references given; has year experience. Address N 31, Tribune office.

Conchiment, Tenmeters, &co.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EXPERIenced and reliable conchimat; will give the best of
reference. Address 25 South Park av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A

young man who understands his business and will
work cheap; good reference. Address N 55, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A

man who is willing and competent; reference firstclass. Address N 65, Tribune office. DITUATION WANTED—AS CUACHMAN AND general housework in city or country, by a standy-eliable man of middle age (single); has good reference. N & Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PERALE. Domestics.
STUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIEL FOR general housework. Please call at 229 Charch-st., ap-stars.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE

Siria, one to do guneral housework, and one to do
second work and take care of children. Call for two
days at 800 Butterfield st. days at 800 Butterfield of.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK AND LAUNdress is private family; understands fine cooking.

Call at Employment Office for Women, 51 LaSalis-es.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPETENT

of the in a private family; good reference if reculred.

Call for two days, at 181 corner of Leavitt and Adams.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN

of the simal private family. Address 84 West

Eric-st. Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED second girl; private family preferred. Please call at 54 Smith-st., near Pasline.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress; will do both or cither; good city reference. Call on or address ANNA, 330 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE so Madison st. A girl to do general housework; best of reference.
SO Medison-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMERICAN
D girl to do second or dining-room work. Call for three days at 400 Park-av. (basement).

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call wednesday and Thursday, at 301 Twenty-sixth-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do housework: reference if required. Call for one week at 850 West Indiana-st.

CITUATION WANTED-FOH GENERAL HOUSEOwork: no objections to a boarding-house; good city reference. Call for two days at 384 Division-st.

CITUATION WANTED-AS COOK, CAPABLE OF taking full charge of the cooking in first-class boarding-house. Call or address, for three days, at 437 Warren-av.; West Side preferred.

CITUATION WANTED-FOR A TIP-TOP ENGLISH OITUATION WANTED-FOR A TIP-TOP ENGLISH
Offit to on general housework; unexceptionable references. 145 Twentieth-st. ences. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWork or as isundress. Apply at 148 North fraultna.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT. REliable girl to do general housework in a small private family; city or country. Call at 950 State-st.,
second foor.

second floor.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL of general housework or second work; references. Call at 28 Calumet av. for two days.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in private family. 78 Heary-st. West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN
woman to do chamberwork, waiting, assist with
sewing, or help mind and teach children. Call or address 649 Emerald-st., between Thirty-sixth and
Thirty-seventh. Thirty-sevensh.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do housework in a small family, Please call or address 46 Miller-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK;
will work in hotel, boarding-house, or restaurants;
city or country. N 38, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
second work. 258 Calumet-av. Second work. 258 Calumet-av.

STUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL,
to do general housework in a-smail family. Please
call at 350 North Market-at, in ocards.

STUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL,
to a good cook, washer, and ironer, in a first-class
small and the state of the preferred; good references. 27
West Lake at. 81de preferred; good references. 27 Immily! South Side preferred; good references. 227
West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSE WORK IN A
Small private family or second work; a good home
of more importance than wages. N 44. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL
as cook or to do general housework in a private
family. Call or address 116 Twenty-nuth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT WOMAN
Of to cook, wash, and Ifon or to do general housework
in private family; best references. Call at 220 South
Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO COOKING
or second work; good reference: no cards. Call in
person for three days at 223 Maxwell-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO COOKING SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN LADY POR general housework in a private family. Address Hotel Danmark, 128 East Kinzle-st.

SITUATION WANTED-By COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework; with good reference. Call at 96 North Dearborn-av., basement door.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY A STRADY, can take full charge of the besty night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; has brought up several; best of references. Address 8 35, Tribune office. Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper in a widower's family. N 47. Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SUPERIOR LAUNdress in a private family: no objection to combining second work with laundry. Call at 51 LaSalle-R.,
Employment office for women. Miscellaneous,
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENERGETIC Lady, as experienced bookkeeper, manuser, etc., with
a view to advancement, capable of filing a responsible
position; money to employ if advisable; refreences, employers, well-known business mes. Has, Tribuns.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

16 FAST ADAMS-ST.—A NICE ASSORTMENT OF COMES to rent, with board; terms reasonable.

SOUTH SIDE—VICINITY OF THIRTY-TRIND-ST.—A young couple, owing a sleely-furnished bosse, will take another young couple to board; no other boarders. Address N St., Tribune office.

West Side.

314 WEST WASHINGTON ST. -BACK PARLOR, quired.

PROWN'S HOTEL, 278 STATE-ST.—PURNISHED rooms, with board, \$5; \$5.50 per week; without board, \$3 and \$2.50; day board, \$3.50; lodging, 50c. CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355 AND 357 C State-st., four blocks south of the Paimer Home-Board with room per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5.86, and \$7; also furnished rooms to rent without board. so, and W; and furnished rooms to rent without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms, with board, from \$5 to \$7 per week;
transient rates \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets, \$4

LA PIKERE HOUSE, WASHINGTON AND
Haisted-sts.—Pleasant rooms, single or an autic,
with the best of board, at prices to suit the times. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board \$4 per week. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN ADDRESS, stating location and price, N 50. Tribune office. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Ran dolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1864 A NY AMOUNT, LARGE OB SMALL, TO LOAN On Chicago real estate. O. R. GLOVEE, 71 Dear-On Chicago real state.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loam and Bullion Office (licensed), so East Madison et. Established less.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE FIANOS, etc., without removal; also on diamonade and good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 11e & 118 Randolph.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF 52 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in szchaage for currency at the counting-room of the Tribuse Company.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR CURRENCY SINDS AND ACCOUNT PURPORENT AND ACCOUNT.

Currency at the counting room of the Trisune.

CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribuse Company.

\$1,000 \$1,000 OR \$2,000 TO LOAN AT 8 PRE
cent. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block. CHARTER OAK LIFE-NOTICE-ALL PERSONS
whose lives are insured in the Charter Oak Life
Insurance Company, of Bartford, Com., are hereby
notified that a meeting of such persons will be held at
the Company's office, in the City of Hartford, Com., at
10 o'clock a m., on Thursday, the 19th day of April,
1878, in accordance with the new isloss of the amended
charter of aid Company, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, approved March 13,
1878, which meeting shall yout upon the acceptance of
said amended charter, elect a Board of twenty-one Directors, pass by-laws, and make such rules and regular
tions, and do such acts in reduction of the Board of Directors. HALSEY STEVENS, Sec. MISCELLANEOUS.

A PPLETON'S ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA HALD
morocco, \$2 volume; Chambery Cyclosedia, L.

A PPLETON'S ANNUAL CTCLOPEDIA. IN moreco, 32 volume; Chambers' Cyclored brary, new \$22) cost \$47.50. Send for caselog chesp books. Cash paid for good books down and MILLER'S, 103 Medison-8.

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FOR HENT-A GOOD TONED FIANO FOR ONLY FOR SET MORTH. Call and see it at 105 South Morganst., Wednesday.

W ANTED-FOR CASH-A STANDARD-MARF Disage state grice, which must be low in receil attention. Address B on, Tribune cases.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANA,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta, Chicago, IllPreers for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanstor
glewood, and Hyde Park log in the counting-room
liveselve prompt attention. 39 TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc ADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere HARLER, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 440 Strand.
BENRY F. GILLIO, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMITGEMENTS

McVicker's Theatre. leon street, between Dearborn elebrated Case," by the Union Squ

Hooley's Thentre.
hiph street, between Clark and
ment of Sothern. "Our American
on and evening. New Chicago Theatre.

street, opposite Sherman House. Engage f Haverly's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening Haverly's Theatre. onroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagem ak Mayo. "Davy Crockett." Afternoon an

Coliseum Novelty Theatre. street, opposite Court-House. Var

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1878.

Coin at the New York Stock Exchange

sterday closed at 1017. The vote by which the House yesterds

made the Tariff bill a special order for April 4-137 to 114-does not argue well for th rocess of that measure. Many Democrated aye, out of respect to the Committ on Ways and Means, who are not expected to support the bill when it comes before the House for final action.

Ald. WETTE publishes a card to the Repub ican voters of the Tenth Ward positively ning to be a candidate for re-election request to be allowed to devote his en to his private business is one which the Republicans of the ward cannot well refuse to grant, and it is to be hoped they wil be able to secure as their candidate some capable citizen who will at least make good the loss occasioned by Ald. WHITE's with

There is reason to believe that the last has en heard, for the present at least, of the proposition to forbid the publishers of newspapers the employment of such facilities as might be found most expeditious and desirable in delivering the news o readers at a distance. The House si-Office Committee have dropped that the House, having discovered to their satisfaction that any legislation which contemplates the hampering of news distribution is

The three Republican Town Conventions ald yesterday as a whole nominated good men for the offices to be filled. There is here and there a chance for improvement, of which the taxpayers will avail themselves according to their light. Nobody is going to vote for a Republican nominee for Assessor, Collector, or Supervisor, merely because he is a Republican; some other recommendais requisite. It nearly always happens that the Republican nominees are the best men, and this is true of nearly all of the canlidates for the town offices this year. Ever the Democrats have made some good nomnations, and between the two parties the es are excellent that our offices will be vorthily filled.

The Halifax award was the subject of a speech by Senator Blaine yesterday in connection with a motion to refer to the Comnection with a mount of the correspond ence recently submitted by the President Mr. Blaine's position in a previous speechthat under the treaty a unanimous vote of the Commission was required to make the award legally binding—has been strengthened by the production of an extract from a London Times editorial of July 6, 1877, and also by the opinion expressed in 1875 by the Canadian Minister of Justice, both holding that necessary to make its finding authoritative This important branch of the controve will receive careful attention now that th er is in the hands of the Committee on

The Common Council Building Committe and the Mayor show a commendable degre of firmness in refusing to be either coerces or cajoled into the folly of constructing e for the city's half of the Court-Ho and City-Hall. The County Board, perfectly advised that the Council did not adulge in the costly luxury of a dome, went ahead and commenced the construction, and now undertake to force the city to follow ut that plan. The Building Committee has ded not to have a dome under any cirnances, though it consents to consider a saibility of utilizing the expensive be ing already made by the county, and of conizing the interior arrangement of the suilding by the construction of an octagonal

rday's European advices furnish no additional developments regarding the snarl into which the Cabinets at St. Petersburg nd London have become entangled. To England's demand for a more sefurite statement with reference to the preliminary treaty, Russia obstinately replies that England has full liberty of appreciation and action. Meanwhile Gen. IGNATIEST is now laboring with the an Cabinet to prevent an Anglo-Aus instrian Cabinet to prevent an Anglo-Ausrian alliance, and report says that his mision is not entirely confined to this underaking; that a mutual annexation scheme in
the direction of the Turkish provinces has
seen proposed, and has found favor
ith the Austrian Government. All
this time the Russian army, with its victorithe prestige, is in the highest state of efalong, and ready to reize upon any advan-

of the British navy are ready at rief notice to knock hard at the Bosphorus, the gate of the Black Sea. The two nati are on the brink of war. One hasty or ill considered step is all that is needed.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN must now stand trial before a jury of his peers on the issue whether he did or did not defraud the Government of the United States by failing to pay the income tax required by law. It will be remembered that for three years Mr. TILDEN made no return, but allowed the United States Assessor to put in such figures as he pleased. When the suit was brought the defense demurred to the complaint on the ground that the Government was bound by the action of its Assessor, and could not recover a tax in excess of that assessed and paid. This demurrer was yesterday over-ruled by Judge Blatchford, and the case will now go to a jury to determine the precise amount of Mr. TILDEN's fraud on the

Mr. Boyn's bill in Congress to sell the Lake-Front and devote the proceeds to the improvement of the Illinois River may be intended for a practical joke. We hope, for the credit of his reputation for intelligence, that he was in a humorous vein when he drafted it and introduced it in Congress, and that he is even now laughing at the effect his proposition has produced in some quar-ters. It is scarcely conceivable that Mr. Boyn desires to fine Chicago for the benefit of the country districts : or that, if he seriously entertained such an idea, he would advance it in such a shape. His "bill" is three-quarters argument and one-quarte satire. The sense of it is hidden,-like three grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff. "You shall search all day e'er you find it; and, when you find it it is not worth the search. All that Mr. Boyn has truly said in his bill is that the improvement of the Illinois River is a desirable work. He has neither proved nor directly asserted that the Lake-Front can honestly be taken from the City of Chicago and sold for the purpose of carrying on this work. He does, indeed, misstate the law, and argue that the Lake-Front, not having been set apart for street-openings, still be-longs to the United States, entirely ignoring the BEAUBIEN claim; but he argues in such a o accrue from this scheme, and with such deep feeling of "the sewer" the City of Chicago made for herself through the canal, that he must be interpreted as speaking with a deep ironical meaning.

POLITICAL AMBITION AND ITS DANGERS Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, was adver-tised for a political speech on Monday, drew the crowd which usually responds to such an announcement, and delivered himself of the criticisms on President HAYES' policy which he has been so anxious to make ever since the President nominated Gen. HARLAN for the Supreme Court instead of Senator Truco THY O. Howe, who was an applicant for the place. Mr. Howe evidently foresaw that his lissatisfaction would be very generally attributed to this personal disappointment, and therefore sought to explain the delay of his eclaration of opposition to the Presiden But people are so uncharitable nowadays that they will prefer, as a rule, to accept the more obvious explanation of spite and chagrin, especially as Mr. Howe did not make it at all clear why all that seems so outrageous to him now did not prevent him from reeping up an intimacy with the White House until after Gen. HARLAN'S nomination made it apparent that he would have to wait

But we fear that Senator Howe's snite got the better of his discretion. Though disappointed in his effort to reach the Supreme Bench, he has not ceased to be an ice-seeker. It has been generally supposed that he is a candidate for re-election United States Senate. The next Legislature to be chosen in Wisconsin will elect a suc cessor to Mr. Howe, whose term expires March 3, 1879, and we fear that Mr. Hown will not be his own successor after his late speech. MATT CARPENTER who has had some personal experience in these matters and in this same State of Wisconsin, seen to have described the situation pretty ac curately by recalling HORACE GREELEY'S aphorism that "there are Republicans enough for one party, but not enough for two." This statement applies with particular force to Wisconsin of late years. Mr. CARPENTER found it to be so, even when his differences with a portion of the party were only of a personal nature. Mr. Howe will be pretty sure to discover it after deliberately offending all that portion of the Wisconsin Republicans who, whether approving the President's policy or not, are in favor of a united and harmonious party as opposed to the Democrats. But perhaps Mr. Hown is looking higher. Perhaps he is willing to forego a new term as Senator in order to branch out as a Presidential candidate. In that case, he and Mr. Conkling and Mr. BLAINE will have lively times in treading or one another's toes in the scramble for a lead. ership of the Implacables. There was nothing new in Mr. Howe's po-

litical stump-speech. It was a restatement of the stale and hackneyed points of the Machine opposition, in which accuracy and good taste were frequently sacrificed to the spice of political and personal satire. Of rse we are not going to explain all over again how Mr. HAYES can rightfully be Pres ident with the aid of the Louisiana vote and Mr. NICHOLLS lawful Governor of that State except just to remind people who are troubled by this old complication that the Louisiana Returning Board awarded the Electoral vote to Haves, as it had the right to do, and that the Legislature cour NICHOLLS in as Governor, as it also had the legal right to do. We have no desire to justify the prosecution of the Returning Board simply because Mr. Howz condemns it, nor to approve of WHITTAKER's sitting on the Bench sentence ANDERSON while WHITTAKER him self was perhaps enjoying unwarranted immunity as a Government defaulter, -since we do not believe either of these things justifiable. But we are not prepared to admir large "F"), or that his Administration is a failure because of these circumstances. We only recognize that Mr. Hown has joined those who are determined to make war on President Hayrs, whatever he may or may not do; that this indiscriminate hostility not prompted by motives worthy of respect, and that Mr. Howe has now voluntarily assumed a large share of responsibility for the deliberate effort to disorganize and demoral-

ize the Republican rank The two persons in the Cabinet who are nost objectionable to Mr. Hown are Messrs. KEY and SCHURZ. Of these two, Mr. SCHURZ is much more offensive to him than Mr. KEY. The reason for this is manifest. Mr. Howz and ready to seize upon any advanobjects to Mr. KET simply because Mr. KET more of Mr. SHERMAN than the faithful per is a Democrat; but Mr. Howz absolutely formance of his duty. Where is his evi

rupture with England, while the ponderous

In fact, the most cons Mr. Howe's stump-speech was the lament over the decline and fall of the "Machine" in politics. Some of his propositions in this regard are very amusing. He thinks, for in-stance, that every President must yield himself up to some distinct influence in the disposition of Government patronage, and his own political education has led him to believe that the President must, of necessity, choose between one of three agencies, which he numerates as follows: (1) Congressmen; (2) disappointed candidates for Congress or (3) office-brokers who do a cash business It is rather humiliating that Mr. Howe's long political experience has led him to the conviction that, under popular governm there must be a resort to either officehold ers, office-seekers, or bribery, for the admin stration of the public service. It may be, however, that Mr. Howe is wrong about this; and that his conclusions are derived rather from personal habits and associations than from a thorough and impartial analysis of popular government. When Mr. Hows says that whether the Civil Service can be improved by acting on the advice of those not in Congress must depend upon whether the people send their best me to Congress or keep them at home, hope he will not regard it as personal if we reply that the best men sometimes stay at home. And when he says that any Presiden who takes upon himself the sole responsi bility for all his appointments need ne pledge himself against a second term (mean ing thereby to infer that no such Presider ould be re-elected by parties as now organ ized), the answer is that it needed no ghost come from a political grave, to tell us that Mr. Haves knew it before he entered upor the office, but had the courage to assum the responsibility notwithstanding. Civil Service will never be improved by President who shirks such a responsibility

Civil-Service Reformer.

If our theory in regard to Mr. Howe's possible ambition be correct, we foresee the ssible realization of a frightful calamity If Mr. Howe has voluntarily resigned h hopes of re-election as Senator from Wis onsin (by promoting discord in the Republican party of that State) in order to soar after a Presidential nomination, how dread ful it will be if the same discord shall wider out so as to defeat Mr. Howe's Presidentia politician neglected to give this possible turn of affairs the consideration to which it is

H. B. JAMES' AUDACITY.

Mr. H. B. JAMES, Chief of the Custo Division of the Treasury Department, has made a lengthy report to Secretary SHERMAN on the Konn case, and the charges preferred against the New York Custom-House management by the importers and press of the West. The report appeared in our Washing-ton dispatches of Monday. It was intended more for the public than for the Secretary, and we have given it to the public. It is mixture of audacity, sophistry, demagogy, and misrepresentation. Note the following passage: "Some of the heaviest New York importers have ceased importing certain lines of goods because they can buy them cheaper in New York from the agents of the mann facturers than they can import them them selves, so that it is no wonder that the Western merchants are placed in the same posi tion." This is a singularly cool piece audacity on the part of a Treasury Department official. Mr. JAMES, Chief Chief of the Customs Division, admits, country-what? That the affairs of the division of which he is in charge are so loosely administered that honest importers at the chief port of the country are compelled to suspend importations! Why? Because certain scoundrelly foreigners are allowed to enter and clear their wares at less than their foreign market value! "So it is no wonder," says this impudent Treasury official, "that the Western merchants are placed in the same position." "Do Chicago importers expect better treatment than 'son of the heaviest importers of New York'? queries Mr. JAMES. "They have been driven out of the foreign markets by dishonest importers who swear to false invoices," says Mr. James, "and the Chicago importers who have been driven out of the foreign markets by the same rogues must make the best of the situation." If this is not andacity almost unparalleled, we confess to inability to comprehend the meaning of the word. Mr. James is placed at the head of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department to see that the revenue is collected at all the ports of entry of the country. But he coolly tells the Secretary of the Treasury, his chief, that honest men are driven out of the importing business by rogues at the principal port,-New York,-and he does not so much as hint at a remedy. He not merely admit that the enue is robbed at New York; he boldly asserts the fact; and a way to leave upon the public mind the impression that, in his (Mr. James') opinion, there is no help for it. The fact is, tha this robbing of the revenue at the port of New York has long been a matter of public notoriety; but this is the first time that the fact has been officially stated by a high Treasury official in a communication to his

chief, which is straightway offered to the press of the country. We beg to call particular attention to the following sentence in James' report touching the Konn case : "Under date of Jan. 81, 1878, I addressed a letter to the Collector at Chicago instructing him generally as to the rate on these goods (burlaps)," etc. Now it so appens that this letter of Jan. 31 was not a general letter of instructions, as Mr. JAMES states, but the identical "conditional" decision which constitutes the real and only grievance of the Kohn case. It follows that Mr. James' report on the Kohn case to his chief is false in the most important particular. When it is considered that all Mr SHERMAN'S information on the customs branch of the Department business must necessarily come through Mr. JAMES, it is perhaps no wonder that the Secretary's atempted reforms make but little progress. Mr. James undertakes to state what the West expected of Mr. Sherman on his acces sion to the portfolio of the Treasury. He leaves it to be inferred that he (JAMES) believes that the West expected Mr. SHERMAN to discriminate in favor of interior ports, and proseeds to declare gravely that these expectations have not been realized. This is a piece of gratuitous impertinence on the part of a self-constituted censor of the laws and pretended interpreter of the views of millions of people. Perhaps Mr. James will be good enough to state on what authority he asinuates that the West expects anything

dence? Mr. James talks like a de abhors Mr. Schurz because Mr. Schurz is a when, after grandiloquently alluding to the attutude of the President and Secretary, he says loftily: "I have acted upon the same plan, and, in the administration of business have tried to know neither East, West, North, or South, free trade nor prote but have used my best endeavors to carry out the law." It is refreshingly cool to hear this "clerk declare his purpose "simply to carry out the law," as if the resolution were evidence of an especial virtue What a condescen-sion it is on the part of Mr. James to abandon his particular views on the subject of the tariff, and to simply carry out the law, in view of the fact of the purpose of the Presi-dent and the Secretary (which purpose Mr. James declares) "to act for the who try"! Finally, Mr. JAMES declares that he holds himself in readiness at all times to fully explain" to the Secretary "any matters that pass through his division." This is wise in Mr. James, and until he is relieved from duty it will be to the advantage, we think, of the public service for Mr. Sherman to require such explanations, and to receive them in person or through one of his most trusted ecretaries.

"HONEST, HONEST IAGO." It is the fashion to speak of English fair-play as if it could not be denied. This is a consequence of borrowing our language and literature from another nation. John Bull talks so loudly and so frequently about his honor, his courage, his firmness, and the general symmetry of his character, that we, baving the same stock of traditions, are accustomed to allow his claims as modest and just. Occasionally this preconceived opinion gets a shock from some piece of sharp practice, like the proceedings leading to and ending in the Halifax award; but our rooted belief in English fair-play makes us at such times almost doubt the evidences of our senses. It cannot be, we declare, that nonest John Bull has cheated us; that the roast beef and ale of Old England have fed a monster of deceit and falsehood; that so fair-minded a nation is capable of playing with loaded dice and marked cards. no," we exclaim, "it is not true; it is a horrid dream: we'll not believe it. JOHN Bull is ever faithful, ever kind; and those who question his nobility are wicked and

Nevertheless, it is true. Joun Bull was guilty of treachery in the organization of the Court of Arbitration at Halifax. The correspondence recently furnished to the Senate in regard to the appointment of DELFOSSE, Belgian Minister, as umpire, proves this beyond a peradventure. The nconsistency of the conduct of the English Government throughout the negotiations was remarkable. Starting with the admission that the Belgian Minister, in consequence of the intimate relations existing between England and Belgium, was the one man specially unfit to be umpire, Mr. THORNTON ended by declaring virtually that no other man would be acceptable. Equally remarkable was the departure from the first positive that the state of tion that no Foreign Minister at Washington would be approved by Great Britain. This meant, as afterwards appeared, that no For-eign Minister at Washington except Decrosse would be approved. It was not claimed that any of the other Ministers suggested was open to the suspicion of impartiality, and it was admitted that DEL rossz was open to that suspicion, yet the British Government would have him, and him only. In the whole history of diplomacy there never was a more shameless confession of a desire for partiality and inobserved, was not content with the expression of a preference. They carried that preference out into deed by chicanery, delaying the appointment on one pretext and mother, until they threw it into the hands of the Austrian Minister at London, who was certainly as liable to the charge of being under British influence as the Ministers at Washington were of being under American influence. He earned the reputation of being so influenced by promptly appointing the man of all others who was known to be acceptable to Great Britain, and who was so occeptable because he was a native of a country virtually under a British protectorate, and bound to Great Britain by all the ties of gratitude and self-interest. Having packed the Commission, the next step was to protect it from the possible con amination of a fair and unprejudiced eighborhood. With this object in view. Halifax was chosen as the place for the sitting of the Commission. Halifax, of all places, was the one that should not have een chosen. It had been from the start the centre and hot-bed of all the agitation on the question to be adjudicated by the Commission. No city in the United States and no body of people had the same interest in the decision as the City of Halifax and the people of Nova Scotia; for the benefit derived from the fisheries concession had nowhere in this country been considered important. But Halifax was chosen because it was known to be warmly interested in the procuring of exorbitant damages. Like a weak sister asking a verdict for breach o promise of marriage, Halifax estimated the mage to her feelings far higher than anybody else. The citizens succeeded, it appears, in communicating a good share of their convictions to Mr. DELPOSE. They dined and wined him at every opportunity; and he, being tolerably the merits of the case, may have taken it for granted that all the world thought about it as the people of Halifax did. The award of a lump sum of \$5,500,000 for the privilege of fishing twelve years in Canadian waters was the result of British artifice in ecuring the appointment of DelFosse as impire and Halifax the place. This award was made, too, in spite of the conclusive arguments of American counsel, showing that the United States annually gave Canada more than she received from her under the treaty. Nearly everybody who has approached the eration of the subject since the award was made has admitted that it was, to say the least, very exorbitant. The fact that it was so palpably unjust is a sufficient reflection either upon the integrity or the intelligence

ernment claimed he was not, to act as um-Whether the United States is in honor bound to pay the award or not is a question that requires time for consideration. But there need be no hesitation at all in saying that the affair covers the British Governm with dishonor. The thundering of the London Times will not avail to conceal the truth. That great organ of opinion may feel justi-fied in denouncing Mr. BLAINE's position, fied in denouncing Mr. BLAINE's position, and declaring that a refusal to pay the award would "stamp American policy with the double discredit of meanness and trickiness." It would be more surely justified in saying formance of his duty. Where is his evi- that British policy has already been so

of Dr. DELFOSSE; and, in any event, shows

that he was not fit, as the United States Gov-

resentatives. We put it to the people fairly whether it is more an evidence of trickery and meanness to refuse to acknowledge verdict than to secure it by corruption. " the principle of arbitration uffered far more from the sharp practice of Great Britain than from the d United States. If we refuse to pay finally, it will be on the strict legal ground that the treaty required an unanimous decision whereas, Great Britain, paid or unpaid, can not escape the condemnation which belongs to her for polluting the "principle of arbi-tration" at its source and fountain-head.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS AND SUNDAY

PAPERS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Pres yterian ministers of this city, held on the Rev. J. ABBOTT FRENCH, the Rev. Dr. ARTHUS MITCHELL, and the Rev. W. C. Young, we appointed to draw up a resolution that ald express the sentiment of the clergy with reference to the announcements of serv ices in the Sunday papers. That Commit-tee has prepared the following declaration, which is being handed to the ministers for their signatures:

Since we believe one day of rest in seven to be the privilege and necessity of all our fellow-men, of necessity of both our physical and religious natures; therefore, in order to aid, so far as is in our power, in securing this boom to others, and also as an expression of our desire that the members of our churches should not encourage the issue of the Sunday newspapers, we pledge ourselves not to insert in those papers the advertisements of our Sunday services.

With all respect to the Presbyterian clergy. we submit that they are raising a tempest in teapot, and, without questioning onesty, we may add that they grossly misrepresent the facts in the case, through that ignorance of worldly matters that so often characterizes the gentlemen of the cloth. They commence their platform with the declaration that they believe in one day of rest out of seven, and consequently they should not encourage the issue of Sunday papers. Next to getting a camel through the eye of a needle, the most difficult thing in the world is to get the idea through a minister's head that a Sunday paper does not involve Sunday work. If there were a thousand Presbyterian churches in Chicago desirous of announcing their services in the Sunday issue of The Tribune, it would not involve any Sunday work on the part of THE TRIBUNE employes, provided the notices were furnished at the proper time during the week; so no one's prerogatives of rest on the Sabbath are interfered with by the announcements of Presbyterian services. We commend this fact, therefore, to the signer of the declaration, as it may relieve their minds, though they may not comprehend the difficult problem that a Sunday paper does not necessarily involve Sunday work. To another expression of the declaration we make serious objection. The Committee say: "We pledge ourselves no to insert in those papers the advertisement of our Sunday services." This conveys wrong impression to the outside world. Speaking for ourselves alone, it makes it appear as if THE TRIBUNE had been deriving

revenue from these announcements. The reverse is the case. They are not advertise nents, and have never yielded a cent. THE TRIBUNE surrenders two or three of its columns every Sunday morning to these announcements of services without money and without price, and in many cases without so much as a thank you. They are printed ecause THE TRIBUNE is disposed to aid the churches, and believes it is conferring a favor upon them, and also because they are a mater of news to a large class of its readers. In other cities it is the custom to charge for TRIBUNE, however, has never imposed a tax of this kind upon the churches. Perhaps right to make, and upon this score we find no fault with it; but if they had given the matter more thought they would not have acted so hastily. In a great city like Chica-

this was a mistaken policy. The declaration of the Presbyterian clergynen is one which of course they have the go there are numerous young men, not be longing to any special church, who refer to these announcements to select a place of worship to attend on the Sabbath. The number of strangers in the hotels on Sun. days runs up into the thousands, and to them THE TRIBUNE is a directory, which gives them the location the churches, the names of pastors, and the themes to be discussed, that they have no difficulty in attending church. The omission of the Presbyterian announcements will be a hardship to such of these classes as desire to attend Presbyterian churches. It will be no hardship to THE TRIBUNE. This article is written not to solicit the announcements, but to correct wrong impressions and gross misstatements. If the Presbyterian clergymen can get along without the Sunday issue of THE TRIBUNE, THE TRIBUNE can get along without the The amount of religious reading in the Sun day and Monday issues of THE TRIBUNE will not be diminished. At the same time, remembering past favors, they should have

taken their leave a little more decorously. THE ALDERMANIC ELECTION. We present to-day a list of the nominations made by the several parties and the names of such persons as have consented to become candidates independent of nominations for the office of Aldermen. We regret to say that the list is not as a whole as commenda ble as it ought to be, and that there are several wards in which there is no person vet named as a candidate who ought

elected. The list is as follows: 3. J. Riordan, M. Bielfeldt.

8. Thos. Keating, Frank Lawier, H. Stahl.

9. J. M. Smyth. .. C., P. Holden, O. A. Bishop,

10. G. E. White. .. John Elszner, L. Thorsmark,

11. A. G. Throop. ..

12. J. T. Rawieira, J. G. Owsley, B. Sioley.

13. A. C. Knopf. .. J. Callaghan, John McWade,

14. J. Baumgarten, Wm. Gastfield, P. Stauber,

15. A. W. Waido, Thos. Stout. .. A. Parsons,

16. Peter Wetterer, Arnold Tripp., F. W. Korth,

17. L. H. Ellickson, J. F. Waishe, C. Brickson,

18. J. C. Brooks. .. Julius Jonas,

Independents—Second, J. Rosenberg; Sixth, E. Cullerton; Ninth, D. J. Lovejoy; Twelfth, J. L. Campbell; Fourteenth, W. Diesing; Seventeenth,

John McCaffrey, Two persons are to be elected in the Seventh Ward.

In this list Messrs. A. G. Tunoop, J. T.

In this list Messrs. A. G. THROOP, J. T. RAWLEIGH, J. BAUMGARTEN, and A. W. WALDO are reputable, experienced, and first-class citizens, who are Republican members of the present Council. The only man in the Democratic list who is a member of the present Council is LAWLER, of the Eighth Ward,-

most useless member.

In the list of Independents is Ald. J. ROSENBERG, of the Second Ward, one of the ablest and best members of the present Council, and who ought certainly to be reelected; his defeat will be a serious loss to the city, and the people of that ward without any party division ought to elect him if

and experienced lawyer. He was for many years Corporation Counsel, 1s thoroughly in formed as to all city affairs, and would of necessity exercise a controlling influence, and for good, in the Council. The voters of the First Ward ought to rejoice at the opportunity of securing the services of such Except these named, the candidate

are mostly new men in city politics, of whose qualifications and fitness the voters of the several wards can best determine. We can only repeat the advice so often given, that where any candidate, no matter by whom nominated, enjoys public confidence in this ntegrity and in his fitness to a greater de gree than the opposing candidates, he ought to be elected, without reference to his national politics. In every ward where there is not among the candidates a man who ought to be elected, or who is qualified, or where there is a man who lacks the confidence of his neighbors, it is the duty of the voters to find some other candidate and elect him. Better smash all party nominations than to elect a man who will use his office to promote selfish ends or corruptly. Thus in the Ninth Ward C. C. P. HOLDEN, whose record as an Alderman, as County Com-missioner, and as Park Commissioner is so fresh in the minds of the people, is the Democratic candidate. The Republica candidate is John M. SMYTH, a young and wholly inexperienced, though perhaps per-sonally reputable man. One or the other of these will be elected, unless a sufficient number of the voters of that ward can unite upon some well-known citizen of experience, ability, and integrity, and elect him. In the Twelfth Ward it is only necessary to say that Ald. RAWLEIGH finds R publican opposition in the person of a somewhat notorious ex-Alderman CAMPBELL. The city has occasion to regret the retirement from the Council of Messrs. McAULEY THOMPSON, STEWART, and KIRK, and will be exceedingly fortunate if other gentlemen

equally intelligent, respectable, and patriotic may be elected to succeed them. Upon the whole, we cannot say the out look is at all encouraging; and the responsi bility for the character of the Council year must rest on those who, deeply interested, have failed to secure the proper men as candidates, and who on Tuesday next will neglect even to interest themselves in the election of proper men. In every ward the "Socialists"—which organization includes all the leaders of the Communists-have their andidate for Alderman. These people, as re keenly alive to the fact that there is hance to seize the City Government and use its powers of taxation and of expenditure; they will be out in force, and will poll every vote they can control. If the other class of citizens, the property-holders, taxpayers, and friends of law and order and est, economical government, abandon the election, then the responsibility for future bad government must rest where it belong on those who invite and encourage it by their indifference.

THE JABLOCHKOFF ELECTRIC LIGHT. tention to an invention by a Russian engineer named JABLOCHKOFF which promised sooner or later, to bring the electric light within the cost and convenience of general use as a substitution for gas. This opinion was based upon experiments made in Paris Shortly after it was reported that these new "electric candles" had been tried in the London docks, and had proved a failure. It now appears that the adverse verdict in which the gas companies chose to make to its introduction. So far from being a real failure, its success was established to the degree that Mr. Jablochkoff was able to se cure enough capital to build large works in Paris, and from that time on has extended its use in large public places, and has materially improved its adaptability to all uses now served by gas. It is already in steady use in such large places of resort as the immense the Hall Marengo. The Figure newspaper erected two of these candles in front of its office some time ago. It is the light which has enabled the constructors of the Hotel Continental to work by night as well as day; and, quite recently, electric burners were attached to the front of the Grand Opera-House, which are said to have made all the streets for hundreds of yards around as light as day. It was this public exhibit of its working that has attracted renewed attention to the invention, and brought out a letter on the subject from Mr. EDWARD KING, the Paris correspondent of the Boston Jour

electric light, which has been used for a few purposes for some years. But the Russian's invention is a first decided step toward removing certain objections to its general use which were thought to be insuperable. In every previous means for the light it has been necessary to have separate machine for producing each separate llumination. JABLOCHKOFF's invention, on the contrary, provides for the divisibility of the current and light, so that a large number of candles may be supplied with one magneto-electric machine, just as various gas-jets can be supplied throughout a house from one gas-machine. The light itself is furnished by what is called a candle, which consists of two strips of carbon (coal) isolated by a certain composition, which heats, melts, and volatizes in exact proportion to the combustion of the carbon, and thus preserves the necessary isolation at an even which furnishes a steady light. Mr. Kino says the price of one of these candles, burning an hour and a half, and giving a light fully equal to 130 gas-jets, is only cents; this is the cost, of course, after providing the necessary machinery, which requires the supply of force to the dynamo electric generator equal to one-horse power for every distinct group of lights.

There is nothing especially new about

There is no comparison, of course, be-tween the illumination furnished by these electric candles and the ordinary gas. It is said that the light produced by any number of gas-jets looks yellow and muddy in the white glare from the electric candle. The ntroduction of these lights at the Grand Opera is not an experiment or for exhibition, out a permanent investment, and Mr. Kmg says that the city authorities propose to extend the electric lights into all parts of the city as rapidly as they can. Their general use for street-lighting will make night as light as day, and increase the business possibilities, pleasures, comfort, and safety of city life beyond all estimate. It is said that, even at the present stage of the invention, the cost of the electric light is so low that gas used in the same proportions, though it cannot furnish anything like the same illumination, would cost four times as much.

ceivable position, so that the light may be handled as readily as gas chandeliers or jets. There is a conviction in Paris that the destric candle will soon come into genera use there; in that case, the crossing of the Atlantic and its use in America e a matter of course.

The so-called LEONARD SWETT interview with New York reporter, with its marvelous state-nents, has done service all over the country. Respectable papers, however, have generally discredited the whole story, and the Baltimore

discredited the whole story, and the Baltimore discredited the whole story, and the Baltimore discredited the whole story, and the Baltimore discredited to be a conversation between the Hon. Leonard Swert, of Chicago, and a citizen of New York concerning the business prospects of the first-named city, in which Mr. Swert is represented as taking a very doleral view of the condition of affairs. This reported interview first appeared in the New York Star about two weeks ago, and since then it has been copied into most of the Eastern newspapers, although it was pronounced a canased by True Chicago Thisture soon after its publication. A gentleman from Chicago who is well acquainted with Mr. Swert assures us that the pretended "interview" is a hape fabrication, and that there is no truth whatever in the statements attributed to him. Taking all things into consideration, business in Calcago is in a satisfactory condition. Real estate has suffered in the general depression, but this is true of every city in the land. We are giad to be able to make this correction, for Baltimore and Chicago have intimate commercial relations, and whatever affects the prosperity of one city is felt in the other.

Count ANDRASSY, in a speech to the Hungarian delegation recently, let fall an expression which almost equals one of BISMARCK'S characteristic mots. In connection with mobilization of the army, he said, some declared that it was now to late for it; but his view was that it was too early. Count ANDRASSY has been credited with an extraordinary keen-sightedness in poli-tics, and this remark would indicate his belief in a coming grand struggle; but, even since this speech was delivered, two weeks ago, there have been developments showing that Austria's momentary leading towards an alliance with England has been corrected, and that the three Emperors have again arrived at a good understanding. Who, then, will begin the coming

Here is an opportunity for another quotation of the sublime sentiment about the whirligig of time, etc. The London newspapers publish ac counts of a complimentary banquet given by
the Duke of Suturnland to Baker Pasha,
among the guests being his Excellency Musunus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador; PiekiMarshal Lord Strathmairs, G. C. B., Lord Marshal Lord STRATHNAIRN, G. C. B., Lord HOUGHTON, Lord ESLINGTON, Gen. Sir ALEXANDER HORSFORD, G. C. B., Gen. Sir CHARLES ELLICE, K. C. B., and a host of other celebrities. Yet it was only two short years ago that the then Col. Valentine Barre was convicted by an English court and sentenced to an English prison for an indecent assault upon a highly-respectable young lady in a railway-carriage.

Mr. Douglas Galton, in a paper read before the English Institution of Civil Engineers, Tues-day, March 5, said that the striking fact gather-ed from the Exhibition railway-cars at Philadel-phia was that, while the comfort of railway traveling had been practically stationary in Europe for the last twenty-five years, it had rapidly developed in the United States within much fewer years to a standard above the Euro pean. This may be regarded as an official con firmation of the testimony of American travelers abroad, and should therefore commend itself to the consideration of the heretofore stupidly-conservative English railway companies.

The uppermost idea in the minds of the Southern Brigadiers in Congress just now is to pass bills to pay Confederate claims, and to pension on the taxpayers 76,000 persons who are called "Mexican veterans" and "Indianfighters," because it happens that more than three-quarters of those persons live in the South and were Rebels, and more than three-quarters of the seven millions a year to pay them must come out of the pockets of Northern taxpayers. Northern demagogues and doughfaces in Congress are expected to furnish the requisite gress are expected to furnish number of votes to pass the bill.

The questionable success of Prof. Tick as a that city appear to believe themselves charged with the mission to preach the destruction of Chicago, and set themselves down to a regular slege of the place as JONAH did before Nin They may perhaps find, like JONAH, that a great city does not necessarily perish in order to preserve the reputation of a prophet; and their celebrated jetty scheme may yet prove to be as unsatisfactory as was Jonan's gourd.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

RACINE, Wis., March 25.—Will you please inform me through the columns of This Thi-Webell Tribunas who was General-in-Chief of the Union Army from March, 1882, to July, 1862? The American Cyclopedia, D. 773, Vol. 10, says that McClellan had been relieved in March, 1892, and same authority says, p. 403, Vol. 8, Halleck was appointed July, 1862. READER

From March 11 to July 23, of the year 1863, there was no General-in-Chief, operations in the East and West being carried on independently by McCLELLAN and HALLECK. How strong the ruling passion is in death was

shown by the recent action of the South Car-olina Legislature in tabling a resolution pro-hibiting State officials from receiving railroad

PERSONALS.

The Rev. John Jasper, a colored preacher of Richmond, Va., is reviving that old scandal about the sun moving around the earth, instead of the earth around the sun, and is making numerous

Lane Theatre, boasts that he has kept the nai house open longer than any manager since Gas and no artist has ever left his treasury wi Few newspaper readers can have forgotten

the great diamond wedging which created such a sensation in New York years ago. The bride of that occasion is now a widow, ilving on her imnense sugar estate in Cuba. Cassagnac, the noted duelist, and editor of Le Pays, has refused more challeuges than he has accepted. The man whom he fears most to meet is M. Clemenceau, a deputy from Paris, and a left-handed swordsman. The Cassagnace are Creoles

from Guadaloupe, which, perhaps, Paul being such a Creole man. When Messrs. Bunster and Thompson, two members from British Columbia, introduced a b uncombe resolution into the Dominion Commons recently to prevent men with hair more than ave and a half inches long from working on the Canada Pacific Railroad, Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier, pointed out that both of the honorable gentlemen had hair more than five and a half inches in length. Thus, he and them where the late was

The Prince of Wales visited the office of The Prince of Wales visited the office of the Paris Figaro on the 6th, going there from the theatre at 11:30, and remaining till 2:30 a.m. The editors received him in full dress, showed him over the building and into the press-room, which was lit by an electric light and hung with flags, struck off a special paper for him, with an inscription on it in English, gave him a copy of the inscription on a veilum ecroli that the clever painters, Detaille and de Neuville, blocked—we mean sketched—a border while he was waiting, arranged a mee but naughty little concert for him with Judic and Theo as stars, and opened a little bar in the managing editor's room, where there was

length. Thus he had them where the

bar in the managing editor's room, where champagne on ice. Capt. Burnaby, the Englishman who as Capt. Burnaby, the Englishman who se-companied the Russian army through Khiva, and afterwards wrote a book vilifying his entar-tainers and comrades, spent a large portion of tas-past year with the Turkish army. The Russian authorities offered a reward for his head, but Burnsby had a fast horse, and could run away as fast as anybody. During the Turkish retreat he amused himself by leaving notes scribbled on the walls of the houses in which he rested. These notes were written in Russian, and gave advice as to the places in the villages and towns where the best wine was to be found. The commander of It is said that all sizes of candles can be It he pursuing army, to whom the notes were asdressed, would have squeiched Burnshy's hames

In the Pirst Ward, Mr. M. P. Turky has made, and that they can be placed in every

If he had caught him.

CRIMINA Seventh Day Murder-Tri

A Juror Still Able to He

Davison's Wife

Privilege

Considerable A in Favor

in the liling Resolute Attack

Criminal Matte

Jail Succ DAVISON-

WAUKEGAN, Lake Co Surveyor Whitney Williamson proceeded tion. The juror Murr withdraw resterday for quence of faintness, wi nvalid chair and sor be still very sick. Mr developed nothing new identification of the pi nan, of Barrington, in height. CHARLE son of the secused, ca amination he swore the

hauling a load of corn him to the barn, where At the road they found and Robertson's hire and the accused shook he was rarely, if ever, first time in his a cane. Then they tall road, and about old The Commissioners of must be opened or the panel leading into the vison told them that force to resist any fence, and went to the a stick. Then Landar viously detailed, and his man came up. Lan asked witness why witness asked witness why witness answered that when Allen replied the so that he would stay a Eddy struck at the fer situng and nearly he told Eddy to take Day didn't work he would Eddy threw away the swith which he struck t son was seated. He fe upturned, but did not Then the pistol went of at his father at the tilberately at Robertson appeared when his habing for the post. With the situation of time the shot we shooting witness come away, for a gun to shoot them whe saw what he though wagun, and knew who towards his father. Davison, you have do lub, and then witness witness and his faths protection against Alice 1870 Alien threatened and in 1875 he shot at with a revolver. On tit it had been old man ness he would have kil told a great many pe Lake Zurich that he white of witness and his

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Davison a cattle-thief

Davison a cattle-thleft circumstances precede exact duplication of t son. Allen said, "I come up here where I that if he didn't work month's wages. The board and struck the board and knocking fence. As he fell but soon saw Roberts one said, "Now, Dav have got you when Javison and Charles the house off the board off. Allen started for the hill, and Charley the house, for Allen shoot them with house and remail Davison, by Dathe latter and meighbor's house. Dathe fence for two or the other than the control of the house and remail Davison, by Dathe latter and meighbor's house. Dathe fence for two or the other than the control of the other two or the other two or the other than neighbor's house. D the fence for two or shooting, but fell off aim at Mr. Robertsot of Allen, and kept hi

said that he lived in rods from the house about 1 p. m., Davis his (witness') house to the scene of the tr of the boards of the in the picture submit In cross-examinat

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on, in a paper read before of Civil Engineers, Tuest the striking fact gathern railway-cars at Philadelethe comfort of railway citically stationary in Euty-five years, it had rape United States within standard above the Eurogarded as an official commony of American travel therefore commend itself the heretofore stupidly-ailway companies.

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of The Tribune.

35.—Will you please intumns of TuE TuI.-WEEKLY
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July, 1802. Reapen. READER. y 23, of the year 1863, -Chief, operations in the rried on independently LLECK.

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a full dress, showed him the press-room, which the press-room, which the him a copy of the in-bit that the clever paintwille, blocked—we mean he was waiting, ary little concert for him tars, and opened a little s room, where there was

Englishman who acay through Khiva, and wilifying his enternat a large portion of the harmy. The Russian rard for his head, but and could run away as the Turkish retreat heg notes scribbled on which he rested. These ian, and gave advice as and towns where the l. The commander of the notes were adched Burnaby's humor

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Seventh Day of the Davison Murder-Trial at Waukegan, Ill.

A Juror Still Very Sick, but Able to Hear the Evidence.

Davison's Wife Not Allowed the Privilege of Testifying. A Considerable Array of Testimony

cused. Criminal Matters Looking Up in the Illinois Ku-Klux

in Favor of the Ac-

Region. A Resolute Attack on the Topeka, Kan.,

Jail Successfully Resisted. DAVISON-ROBERTSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WAUKEGAN, Lake Co., Ill., March 26.—At the WAUKHGAN, Lake Co., Ill., March 26.—At the reasembling of Court this morning County Surveyor Whitney was recalled, and Mr. Williamson proceeded with the cross-examination. The juror Murry, who was compelled to withdraw sesterday for half an hour in consequence of faintness, was accommodated with an invalid chair and some pitlows, and appeared to still very sick. Mr. Whitney's examinatio developed nothing new, and was confined to an identification of the plans offered. Mr. Free-man, of Barriagton, was called and swore that the deceased Robertson was five feet nine inches in height.

son of the accused, came next. In direct exmorning of Sept. 8, and was requested to go to the field for his father. Found him in the field him to the barn, where they put up their horses. At the road they found Robertson, Bees, Kneige, and Robertson's hired man. Mr. Robertson and the accused shook hands, and Robertson inquired after Davison's health, and said that he was rarely, if ever, sick, but that he had taken cold, and had the rheumatism for the first time in his life, and had to carry a cane. Then they talked about opening the road, and about old times and happenings. The Commissioners demanded that the road must be opened or they would take down the panel leading into the Supervisor's road. Da-vison told them that he would use sufficient force to resist any attempt to tear down the fence, and went to the barn, where he procured a stick. Then Landau went for Allen, as prehis man came up. Landau took away witness' club, and then witness drew bis revolver. Allen his man came up.—Landau took away witness' club, and then witness drew his revolver. Allen asked witness why he drew his revolver, and witness answered that he had been assaulted, to which Allen replied that he could assault him so that he would stay assaulted. Then the boy Eddy struck-at the fence on which witness was string and nearly hit him with the ax. Allen toid Eddy to take Davison next, and that if he didn't work he would not get his month's pav. Eddy threw away the ax and got the long board with which he struck the fence on which Davison was seated. He fell backward with his face upturned, but did not fall right on the ground. Then the pistol went off. Witness was looking at his father at the time. He did not aim deliberately at Robertson or at anybody else. It appeared when his hands went up he was grabbing for the post. Witness pointed out on the plat the situation of all the parties at the time the shot was fired. After the shooting witness told his father to come away, for Allen had gone for a gun to shoot them with. He said this because he saw what he thought was a gun placed in the wagon, and knew what Allen's feelings were towards his father. Bees had sudt: "Now, Davison, you have done it;" and Davison replied that he did not want to hurt anybody. Witness and his father carried revolvers as a protection against Allen and his boy Eddy. In 1870 Allen threateued to cut Davison's throat, and in 1875 he shot at witness and pounded him with a revolver. On this occasion he saw that

left had been old man Davison instead of witness he would have killed him. Allen had also told a great many persons at Barringson and Lake Zurich that he would bore holds in the hide of witness and his father. In September, 1878, Eddy shot at witness and his father with a shor-gun. Moreover, Eddy has bragged to a lot of people about what he would do with the Davisons. Witness had his revolver with him at the time of the shooting, but had no intention of shooting any of the Commissioners. He had never seen any ill-feeling displayed by his father towards Robertson. Witness saw Lyman Peck at the rail fence in August last. Mr. Davison was there, and some talk was had about the brush fence; but Davison did not make any threats of bloodshed in case anybody attempted to take down the rail fence.

Mr. Reed cross-examined young Davison, and elicited from him that Eddy was 17 years old, and not so tall as witness. H didnot know that his father ever had Allen or Eddy bound over to keep the peace. Mrs. Davison was between witness and his father at the time of the shooting, but he could see everything that was done. WILLIAM HOCHMEISTER
was the next witness. He went to Davison's place on the morning of the shooting, but he could see everything that was done. WILLIAM HOCHMEISTER
was the next witness. He went to Davison's place on the morning of the shooting to visit the family. Saw Mrs. Davison sitting on the ground, and saw some men in the road. Mrs. Davison said they were the Road Commissioners and had come to open a road. Then there was a talk about opening the road, and Charley said they would protect their persons and property. Landau went to Allen, and during his absence Davison that they had got to go through. Both Davison that they had got to go through. Both Davison that they had got to go through. Both Davison and Charley said that they would protect their persons and property. Charley flourished his stick, and Landau took it away from him and said if he did that again he would be a dead man before night. Allen made

and worked a little while for him before the shooting.

CORNELIUS GIRNEY

said that he lived in the Town of Ela, about 100 rods from the house of Mr. Davison. Sept. 8, about 1 p. m., Davison and Charley came to his (witness') house. Witness went with them to the scene of the tragedy, and found that one of the boards of the fence was split, as shown in the picture submitted.

In cross-examination, witness said that the post was loose, and that there was only one nail in the broken board.

Mr. Searles offered

MRS. DAVISON,

new one to him. He tried a case once in which a man accused of stealing a drove of cattle was defended by Messrs. O'Brien and Barge, and an attempt was made to prove an alibi. There were two hours of his time for which no one could account but the prisoner's wife. On that occasion Mr. O'Brien read from Sec. 6. Division 13, of the Criminal Code, Revised Statutes of 1874, which provides that "no person shall be disqualified as a witness in any criminal case or proceeding by reason of his interest in the event of the same, as a party or otherwise, or by reason of his having been convicted of any crime, but such interest or conviction may be shown for the purpose of affecting his credibility." He also claimed that within his own knowledge three Circuit Judges had held that under this stazute the wife was a competent witness. The Court thought at the time that the construction was wrong, but afterwards allowed the woman to testify as to the two hours in question. In thinking the matter over later, the Court concluded that the disqualification of interest only was removed. The rule of common law was based not only on the question of interest, but more largely on motives of public policy, and for the sake of maintaining that sacred confidence which ought to exist between man and wife. The Court, therefore, held that the section referred to, and which was the only one relied upon, did not remove the disqualification, and that Mrs. Davison was not a competent witness. He had not the slightest doubt in his own mind about the rule, and believed that if ever the matter got to the Supreme Court that body, would so hold. He learned later in regard to the case to which he had referred that there was great doubt as to whether quite so many Circuit Judges had decided as alieged.

MR. OSCAR LAWRENCE, of Barrington, brother of Mrs. Davison, knew

whether quite so many Circuit Judges had decided as alleged.

MR. OSCAR LAWRENCE,

of Barrington, brother of Mrs. Davison, knew John Robertson during his life, and had heard him speak of Landau as a desperate character. This was after the alleged burgiary at Robertson's house. An objection by Mr. Reed to the admission of this testimony was sustained, and the Court adjourned until 2 p. m.

At the opening of the afternoon session the witness (Lawrence) again took the stand. He said that he knew Davison carried a revolver, and that he was in fear of Allen. In cross-examination, witness said he was Davison's brother-in-law.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Mr. P. Moulton said that he examined the post at the request of Hochmelster, and found that it would move a foot either way. In cross-examination, witness said that he was drawn on the petit jury and was accepted by Mr. Searles.

Mr. A. W. Wheeden had also examined the post, and found that it was loose, and would sway about a foot in each direction. Witness had heard Allen say in September, 1876, that he would shoot Davison of anyother man who would attempt to remove the brush out of the road. Allen told witness that if he did not desist he (Allen) would have his heart's blood. Did not see any weapous. Witness turned out upon cross-examination to be another brother of Mrs. Davison's.

Millo Wheeden, nephew of the last witness, was present Sept. 1, 1876, and heard Allen's threats as detailed. Saw that Allen had a pistol. His uncle, the last witness, had a revolver also, which he got from Charley Davison.

his city, was, about a year ago, indicted by the Grand Jury for disturbing a worshiping congregation. To avoid trial he fled the State, Grand Jury for disturbing a worshiping congregation. To avoid trial he fied the State, locating somewhere in Texas. Owing to some crooked conduct, he recently deemed it prudent to leave Texas, and was lately heard of in this county. On the 19th inst. the Sheriff and several others surrounded the house occupied by Buffington, but the latter's friends succeeded in getting him out. The officers, however, tracked their game to a garden in the rear of the house, and fired three shots at him, the last one grazing his scalp. Buffington fied to the woods and made good his escape. On Friday night last, the Sheriff, having been reinforced, started on a second hunt for his man, who was discovered in a cornfield near the house in which he was first concealed. One of the party immediately tried the effect of a revolver, and, it is reported, put four balls into the body of the fleeing Buffington. On Sunday another effort was made to take Bufflugton, which, it is claimed, would have been successful had not the three friends above named thrown themselves between the offender and the officers and made an armed resistance. Several of the officers were subsequently surrounded in a house by Bufflington's friends, and their surrender demanded, for what dire object is not fully known, but the latter presented a gallant front with their weapons, and finally got away unharmed. The brothers, James and Clay Dial, and Lafayette Dobbs were arraigned for preliminary examination this evening, but, owing to the fact that the com-

ers, James and Clay Dial, and Lanyette Dools were arraigned for preliminary examination this evening, but, owing to the fact that the compiaint charged that the offense was committed on a day previous to the time at which it actually occurred, the prisoners were discharged. The State's Attorney declares his intention to rearrant them.

ABORTION AND DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., March 26.—Mary Kernan, beautiful girl 21 years of age, a member of the Gounod Club, and who had taken a leading part in many musical events here and in neighboring towns, died at the Homeopathic Hospital about 2 o'clock this morning from the effects of an abortion, alleged to have been produced by abortion, alleged to have been produced by Dr. Marshall, of this city, and the other man whose name is connected with the case is John Stroop, a prominent saloon-keeper, Vice-President of Friendship Park Driving Association, and well known in sporting circles throughout the country as "The Horseman of America." The officers are after Marshall to-night, with a good prospect of capturing him. Stroop will also be arrested. The attair has created intense excitement, and nothing will be left undone to bring the guilty parties to justice. The girl was highly accomplished and respectably connected. Marshall is a good physician, but has a bad reputation. Stroop is a fine-looking man, about 30 years of are, and has been in the saloon business on Fifth avenue for the past ten years.

New York, March 26.—Comptroller Kelly has sent a communication to Attoshey-General Fair-child urging the release of William M. Tweed. Mr. Searles offered

Mrs. DAVISON,

wife of the accused, as a witness.

Mr. Reed objected. The offer was made for buncombe only, and Mr. Searles, as a lawyer, knew that the witness was not competent.

Mr. Searles insisted that by all the analogies of reason, drawn from the acts of the Legislature, and with the changes in the common law made by the statute, the witness was competent.

Mr. Reed said that in a case from either De Kalb or Ogle Counties, decided since the passage of the statute, the Supreme Court had expressly decided this point.

The Court said that the question was not a

State as an example to evil-doers nor serviceable to the city. Tweed's testimony, says Kelly, in the suits against the city, involving millions of dollars, would be very important, but he refuses to testify unless discharged.

In a suit to-day before Judge Potter, of the Supreme Court, of Waterbury vs. The City, on an old grading and filling contract, for \$20,000, William M. Tweed was taken to court as a witness for the city. He declined to answer, and in explanation read a paper, stating that by the advice of his counsel he would give no future evidence or information for the State or city until the promise made by the officials of both to liberate him on the conditions of giving testimony be fulfilled.

MOTION TO LYNCH OVERRULED. TOPEKA, Kas., March 26.—About twenty-five men appeared at the jail in this city at 2 o'clock this morning. Only two entered at first, one of them stating that he was the Sheriff of Wan banse County, and had a prisoner to put in.
The Jailer knew the Sheriff, and told the man
he could not come in, and, the man refusing to leave, commenced to fire on him. Immediatel about twenty men poured into the jail, and about twenty men poured into the jail, and a good many shots were fired on both sides. One of the assailants was carried off wounded, and the party retired. There are various theories as to their intentions. It is generally believed that they were after True, the murderer of the Rev. Walpert, in Pottawatomic County. True is in jail, his trial having gone over at the late term of court. It is believed the mob intended to get and hang him.

TELEGRAPH FOR HIM. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 26.—Several students of the Western School of Telegraphy, of this city, board themselves in a club, J. B. Martin, a student from Akron, O., acting as cook. To-day he did not attend school. When the boys went to their rooms, after school, they found that two of their trunks had been opened and robbed of \$65 and \$35 respectively. Inquiry revealed the fact that Martin had also borrowed money at several places. It is thought he has gone to Chicago.

PUT IN THE COMPLAINING WITNESS Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 26.—Noah Burley, sent to State Prison from Lake County in March, 1876, for five years, for rape, has been pardoned by Gov. Croswell on an affidavit from the com-plaining witness, indorsed by the Court and prosecuting officers, that he was innocent.

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Felix Adler on the Advance of Liberalism in This Country.

Effort to Raise Funds for the Garrett Biblical Institute.

DR. FELIX ADLER.

THE NEW RELIGION.

The lecture of the Rev. Dr. Felix Adler, of New York, on "The New Religion, or the Advance of Liberalism in the United States," in standard Hall, last evening, was listened to by about 500 people. When introduced he was cordially greeted. He said his reception indicated that he was to be accorded fair play, for which he was thankful. Those who thought as he did were compelled to struggle against terri-ble odds, to fight against overwhelming numbers,—against the crushing force of a great pop-ular opinion. He then adverted briefly to the charges that had been made against him, devot-ing particular attention to the allegation that he had filched an idea. Coming from such a source,—a gentleman for whom he had the highest respect,—and being false and baseless, they pained and harmed. The idea was his property before it was pub-lished in another's book. He did not propose to lay the proofs before the audience. He as a man characterized the charge as false, and that should kill it now and for all time. [Applause.] He also denied that he was insane—a conclusion arrived at by torturing was insane—a concursion arrived to by torturing the words of a comparison. He had likened morality to gold, and religion to the stamp upon the gold which made it coin, saying that the value was not in the stamp, but in the morality—the gold it contained. Referring to the Society for Ethical Culture, he said it cared not a straw for the leave up the gold it was devened to the for Ethical Culture, he said it cared not a straw for theology or dogma. It was devoted to the deed, not the creed, and sought, as its one aim, the elevation of mankind. Yet it had been termed a company of blasphemers gotten together to insult mau's sanctity.

If he needed a text to show what dogmatism led to, there could not be a better illustration than the course of the gentleman who had made these charges. Even those who were great and good often forgot the dignity of their office, and the respect they owed to conviction wherever it

by down of the company of the compan

been mote good, and schedules are given to be the company's property in Cutter and the terror carabast the Company's. The Special Commission allowed a possible surplus of \$83,000, but the Legislattre Committee allows a surplus of \$83,000, but the surplus of \$83,000, but the Legislattre Committee allows a surplus of \$83,000, but the Legislattre Committee allows a surplus of \$83,000, but the Legislattre Committee allows a surplus of \$83,000, but the Legislattre Committee allows a surplus of \$83,000, but the Legislattre Committee allows a surplus of \$83,000, but the Legislattre Committee allows a surplus of \$83,000, but the s

the first demand for the new religious education,—for the very young fairy tales and legends,—Bible stories would be valuable,—and for the more advanced, biography; while the oldest would be initiated into the philosophy of ethics. The result would be something not at all vague, but very definite. The old religious instruction had one great fault. It led us into life prepared to find all things good—that virtue would always be rewarded, and that the evil would always be punished. The new religious system should prepare the men and women of the future to know life as it is,—teach them what they should have to expect,—that life was a struggie; but they should be prepared to think it their greatest gain and glory, a struggle for good. [Applause.]

He spoke practically of the future of Liberalism in the United States. The enemies of religion were on the alert, and the two armies were ready to press upon each other. Liberalism came as a peacemaker, teaching a larger morality. There were two great aims of the social movement,—the preservation of the treasures of culture intact, and the spreading out of those treasures over wider and wider areas of the population, that every one might be fed according to his intellectual powers. The consummation was far in the future he admitted, but we must begin now. This was the great movement of the time,—a movement not of one class against other classes, but of common interest to all classes. It was not the right to labor alone, but it was the right to virtue chiefly which was at stake. The Liberalists were not the enemies of Judaism or Christianity. They were their best friends, if they only knew it. [Applause.]

GARRETT INSTITUTE. A meeting of the Trustees of Garrett Institute was held in one of the rooms in Methodist Church Block yesterday moraing, Bishop Merrill presiding. A printed circular was read by the Secretary, setting forth the origin and progress of the Institute. It is well known by parties interested in the matter that Mrs. Eliza Garrett, a lady noted for her piety and devotion to the Church and its work, who lived in Chicago years ago, in 1835, left by will real MONEY WANTED. go years ago, in 1855, left by will real estate to endow an institute which she stipulated should be erected in or near Chicago, and which should bear her name, which property before the panic was valued at \$300,000. An institute was built in Evanston. The real esate above mentioned was located at the corper

institute was built in Evanston. The real estate above mentioned was located at the corper of Lake and Market streets, in a neighborhood which, at that time, was considered among the most valuable of any in the City of Chicago, and this property the Institute still owns, besides the building known as ricek Hall, at Evanston. The property, of course, has greatly depreciated in value, and rents have fallen off more than one-half, thus destroying the golden dreams of the legatees, who anticipated that in time the fortune would have been increased to half a million, instead of decreasing nearly two-thirds in value. Property which in 1873 brought an income of \$25,000 in rents, now brings but \$8,000 The buildings were twice consumed by fire, and were rebuilt by mortgages given on the property. The income derived from this property now is scarcely enough to pay expenses for repairs, etc.

The circular further sets forth that the receipts for the fiscal year, ending May next, are \$12,657, while the disbursements are \$15,812, showing a deficiency of \$3,155; in the previous year the deficiency was \$1,500. The estimated receipts for the next fiscal year ending May, 1879, are \$10,300; the expenses \$10,450. In addition to this, the Trustees will probably be compelled to pay about \$3,000 in taxes. It is evident, therefore, with a deficiency for the past two years of about \$3,000 in taxes. It is evident, therefore, with a deficiency for the subject for the next year scarcely sufficient for interest and expenses on the property, nothing can be done toward paying the Professors until there shall be some material change. The amount needed now is about \$200,000, and to the Church, and the Church alone, must they look for the support of a properly-equipped theological school.

The Rev. William Augustus Smith was, on motion, elected to go around among the brethren present, who were mostly Methodists, to collect whatever pledges for subscriptions that might be made.

Dr. Luke Hitchcock, agent for the Western Book Coacern; Prof. Raym

Genoa, III.; and courts, and subject.

Dr. Hitchcock moved that, in the judgment of those present, there should be \$200,000 raised for the relief and support of Garrett Institute in addition to the present endowment.

The Rev. R. W. Keeler of Iowa, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, the Rev. Dr. Edwards, the Rev. Dr. Dandy, Mr. Orrington Lunt, the Rev. Mr. Ferris of Iowa, the Rev. Mr. Ellis of Princeton, spoke to the question.

The motion was adopted.

Ferris of Iowa, the Rev. Mr. Ellis of Princeton, spoke to the question.

The motion was adopted.

The Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, of Freeport, moved that a Committee of Five be appointed, to report at the next session the best way for raising the amount. Carried, and the Chair appointed the following: Dr. Jewett, of Freeport; Dr. Hitchcock, of Evanston; Dr. Keeler, of Iowa; the Rev. J. W. Robinson, of the Michigan Conference; and the Rev. J. G. Evans, of the Central Illinois Conference.

The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m., to give the Committee a chance to report.

THE APTERNOON SESSION

was opened at 3 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson, of the Michigan Conference, Secretary of the Special Committee, offered the report of the Committee. This suggested, as ways and means of raising the \$200,000 as an increased endowment of the Garrett Biblical Institute, first, that the Trustees of the Iustitute put in the field an agent for the purpose of raising the said fund; second, that they recommend the several Conferences, at their next sessions, to take action providing for voluntary effort in the enterprise within their respective bounds; and, third, that it be announced that the Garrett Biblical Institute has no financial connection with the Northwestern University at Evanston, but is dependent entirely upon its own endowment for support.

The last clause of the report called forth a discussion, in which the Rev. Mess. Evans, Hitchcock, Keeler, Edwards, Ferris, and Hatfield, Prof. Robinson, the Rev. Mr. Daniels, Dr. Banister, the Rev. Mr. Axtel, Dr. Dandy, and others, freed their minds. The last clause, referring to the Northwestern University, was, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Evans, referred back to the Committee for amendment.

Another long discussion ensued upon the question of employing an agent to raise the amount. Some were in favor of this plan, and others were m favor of volunteer exertion. At length the report of the Committee as amended was adopted.

others were in layor of volunteer exercion. At length the report of the Committee as amended was adopted.

The Secretary submitted a clause, to take the place of the third proposition in the report, that it be the sense of the meeting that they should call upon the alumni and former students of the Institute to co-operate in this work of raising an additional endowment, and that they approve of the idea of creating an Alumni Professorship, which was also adopted and added to the report.

The Special Committee retired once more and amended the first report, and, returning, submitted a clause which was numbered four, and called attention to the fact that the Garrett Biblical Institute had been founded by a special charter; it was administered by a distinct and separate Board of Trustees; had no organic connection with any literary institution whatever; and that it must depend entirely upon its own resources for support.

The next question was upon the choice of an agent. The Rev. S. H. Adams was proposed as a candidate for the position, and the expression of the Assembly appeared to favor his election, but the reverend gentleman stated that he didn't know that he was in a position at present to accent the place if it was tendered to him.

but the reverend gentleman stated that he dun't know that he was in a position at present to accept the place if it was tendered to him. The nomination of Mr. Adams was withdrawn. Dr. Hatfield made a semi-humorous speech, which was well received. The Socretary was then directed to read the minutes, and the Con-vention adjourned sine die.

TILDEN'S TAX.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Judge Biatchford, in the United States District Court, gave a decision to-day in the suit of the United States against ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden to recover some \$150,-000 income-tax, alleged to be due the Government by the defendant. The suit, it will be remombered, was prought in the United States ment by the defendant. The suit, it will be remembered, was brought in the United States District Court when Mr. Tilden was a Democratic candidate for President, and, it was alleged, was only brought for political purposes. The counsel for Mr. Tilden set up a demurrer, and the case was argued at great length. Judge Blatchford's decision is quite lengthy, and cites innumerable authorities, the principal of which are the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Dollar Savings-Bank case, and the Rhode Island case, lately decided by the Supreme Court. He sustains the defendant's demurrer to the first count in the complaint, on the ground that, in the year covered by this count, Blatchford's decision is quite lengthy, and cites innumerable authorities, the principal of which are the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Dollar Saviners-Bank case, and the Rhode Island case, lately decided by the Supreme Court. He sustains the defendant's demurrer to the first count in the complaint, on the ground that, in the year covered by this count, Mr. Tilden had made the return of his income, and paid the tax on such return.

On the other eleven counts in the complaint on the complaint, on the wind paid the tax on such return.

On the other eleven counts in the complaint he sustains the plaintiffs (the United States) in which the rafters rested. With some difficulty we killed the reptile. Noticing that its sides

their demurer to the answer of the defence, holding virtually that the Government was not bound, by the action of the United States Assessor, as its agent, and that Mr. Tilden was required to make himself the return of his income, which he had not done. The case is now to proceed to trial by the jury on the question of the amount of income of Mr. Tilden during the years in which he made no return himself. For three years Mr. Tilden allowed the United States Assessor to make a return and paid the States Assessor to make a return and naid the tax on such return, together with the penalty of 5 per cent, but this, the Court holds, was not sufficient, as will be seen by the decision above. It is more than probable that Mr. Tilden's counsel will appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTENARY CHURCH. The first of a series of literary and musical entertainments was presented last evening in the Centenary M. E. Church on West Mouroe the centenary M. E. Church on west monroe street, and proved to be quite a brilliant beginning of a course which promises to be both instructive and amusing. The church was as well filled as any of the theatres, and by both instructive and amusing. The church was as well filled as any of the theatres, and by an andience composed of a class of people who like to be entertained, but who have conscientious scruples concerning the propriety of attending profane houses of amusement down town. The programme last evening consisted of some choice selections from Beethoven, De Beriot, Raff, and Servaise, and excellent interpreters of the masters' works were found in Messra. Lewis and Eichbeim, Prof. Matthews, and Miss Ingersoll, whose efforts were highly appreciated. An interesting feature of the evening was the introduction, for the first time, we understand, before a Chicago audience, of Miss Georgie E. Cayvan, a young Boston lady, who gave several charming readings, humorous and heroic. She first read the courtship scene from "Henry V.," which was supplemented by the story of the "Little Red Hin," in both of which she discovered the possession of rare intelligence and finished elecution. Miss Cayvan has a rich mellow voice of unusual sweetness, as well as power, and, what is as much to the purpose, she has evidently a keen intellectual appreciation of the authors she essays to interpret. Her reading of "The Blacksmith's Story" elicited a burst of genuine applause, which was renewed by a clover little sketch from Bryant—the "Bobolink." A selection from Rossette, and one from Habberton, were given in the second part with singular felicity, showing the versatility of her gifts, and in conclusion she was delighted with a fine impressive reading of the trial scene in "Henry VIII." The young lady made a very favorable impression upon her hearers, and won many recalis. The next entertainment in the course will be given April 16, when the Rev. Robert Coliyer will deliver a new lecture.

SPORTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, March 26.—At 4 o'clock yesterday evening John Ennis, of Chicago, began a walk of 400 miles in 128 hours at the skating-rink in this city. The first 100 miles was finished at five minutes to 4 o'clock this evening, it being accomplished in four minutes less than twenty-four hours. The last mile was walked in seven minutes and fiftylast mile was walked in seven minutes and fiftyfive seconds—the quickest hundredth mile on
record. He then rested for three hours, when
he again applared on the track and walked ten
miles. About half-past 10 o'clock he retired, and
is to resume his tramp at 7 o'clock this morning. He is in splendid condition, and will, it is
believed, accomplish the task he has set for
himself. Large crowds have already visited
the Skating Rink, where he is walking.

BILLIARDS. St. Louis, March 26.-The game in the bilhard tournament this afternoon was between Schaefer and McCreery, and was won by the former by a score of 600 to 314. McCreery reformer by a score of 600 to 314. McCreery received 10 per cent odds. The winner's average was 19 11-31 and the loser's average 10 7-15. Schaefer's highest runs was 135 and 184, and 'McCreery's best runs were 42 and 62. The game to-night was played by Slosson and Gallagher, and resulted in favor of the latter, the score being 540 to 375, Gallagher receiving 10 per cent odds. The winner's average was 12-381, and his best runs 87, 56, 48, 65, and 105. The loser's average was 10 15-38, and his best runs 85 and 51.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

The Cancer Afflicting That Great Institu-tion of Learning Fairly Threatens Its Ex-istence and Prosperity.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

phases of the University muddle, that of to-day was probably the climax. The Regents met the regular March meeting this morning. Reknown as the Rose party thus had a majority in the meeting, and Regent Maltz at once intro duced a resolution to reinstate Rose at a salary of \$1,800 from April 1, and to remit him from payment of the judgment against him. Regent Grant asked that the motion be made a special Grant asked that the motion be made a special order for the afternoon. This was rejected. He tilen denounced the resolution, branding the proposition as an attempt to set aside a decision of the Court as to one party; said that it was giving to Rose, or, rather, to Beal, his bondman, \$4,000 of money belonging to the people of the State; that it was virtually deciding who was guilty and who was innocent. Regent Grant had not got his seat before Regent Climie moved the previous question, with what was supposed to be some chance of success, but Regents E. C. Walker, S. S. Walker, and Grant then withdrew, leaving four unanimous, but not a quorum. An adjournment was then made for ten minutes, and so on during the whole day. The four Regents—Duffield, Maltz, Climie, and Rynd—have been adjourning every half hour or so. The three absentees are resolved not to appear again. The degrees for the law students tomorrow had been voted, but the degrees of the medical and dental students had not been passed. The question now is, What will the medical and dental students do to-morrow, their Commencement day? Opinions differ. The four Regents maintain that they cannot graduate. They telegraphed Gov. Croswell this afternoon for advice, but he can do nothing, and a quorum cannot be obtained. Much excitement prevalls here, especially among the students, and large crowds have hung around the President's room, where the meetings are held, all day. order for the afternoon. This was rejected. He

THE TELEGRAPH POOL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 28.—On the hearing to day of E. C. Benedict's motion for an injunction to restrain the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies from carrying out the pooling arrangement made last August, Mr. Orton made an affidavit that, though the rates had been in some instances increased since rates had been in some instances increased since the compact, yet other rates were reduced, and no injury had resulted to the public, while the expenses of the Western Union had been cut down by the change in a larger amount than the paying of the \$480,000 to be made yearly to the Atlantic & Pacific. Ex-Gov. Morgan made amidavit that, since the agreement was entered into, Western Union stock has advanced 20 per cent. William H. Vanderbilt and others confirmed this statement.

What They Smoke in Germany.

Pull Mai: Gaseite.

In connection with Prince Bismarck's tobacco project, a celebrated botanist. Herr Schlieden, has published some statistics ins-regard to the manufacture and sale of cigars in Germany. It appears that in Thuringia alone about 450 tons of beetroot leaves are annually "transformed into tobacco." In Magdeburg and the Palatinate the cigar-makers employ large quantities mot only of beetroot leaves, but also of the leaves of endive, and even of the potato plant. The cigars sold in South Germany as coming from Vevey, at a price of from one mark to one mark and a half a hundred, do not, according to Herr Schlieden, contain any tobacco, "except that made with cabbage or turnip leaves which had been deprived of their specific odor by various manipulations, and subsequently steeped for some time in an extract of tobacco." Herr Schlieden adds, with an air of conscious pride, "that in no country in the world are cigars sold at so cheap a rate as in Germany."

Cancer Can Be Cured

The following extraordinary cure of a Cancer, which had been pronounced beyond the reach of medicine by the best medical skill of New Engiand, cartainly merias the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are now daily prescribing Vegetine in New England, where it has already become firmly established, and is recognized by all classes of people to be the only reliable Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE

Approved Statement.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: In the year 1800, while residing in Portland, Ma., I was afflicted with a Cancer on my nose, which made rapid progress. All of the best physicians there were consulted, without any benefit. For a period of six years it continued to increase and extend, until it was invading my whole system. I suffered the most excruciating palms, until my nose was nearly gone, and I found it was approaching a fatal termination. Beding burnt out of house and home by the great fire of the contraction of the co CHARLESTOWN, Man.

Fully concurring in the above, JOHN PATTERSON. The above statement is from one who was a gross sufferer for many years, trying many physicians and many remedies, and not finding relief until trying this remedy—the Vegetine. Does it not conclusively show the searching, cleansing, purifying, and healing qualities of the Vegetine? Have you any doubt about trying the Vegetine? Have you any doubt about trying the Vegetine for diseases of the blood? If you have, reference can be given to over five hundred who have voluntarily given testimony of its cures.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to parfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this modicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fuld. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Seventy-one Years of Age.

Mr. Strvens:

Dear Sir: I am 7i years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your Vegetine, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much reallef as from the Vegetine. It is trengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintance dhave taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended. Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

A Valuable Remedy.

Вости Возтож Mn. Strivens:
Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Vegethe, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dypepela. Kidney Compiaint, and general debility of the system. ystem.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the
boye complaints. Yours respectfully.

Mits. MONROE PARKER,
389 Afterns.st.

> VEGETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. SHAWLS.

SHAWLS!

Field, Leiter & Co. WABASH-AV.,

Between Madison & Monroe-sts., Are exhibiting from recent Spring Importations, FILLED CENTRE CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS!

Low as \$35, \$40, and \$50, very attractive styles. Handsome Camel Hair Shawls, plain centre, with border, an elegant light wrap, only \$25 and \$35.

The popular "Decca" Shawls, in rich designs, from \$7.50 to \$350. Stripe Camel Hair Shawls, both long and square, a superior wrap for carriage and street wear. \$7 to \$150.

"India Chuddah" Long Shawls, solid colors, \$15 and upward. French Cashmere, filled and plain centres, new designs, \$15 and upward.

Persian Stripe Imitation Camel's Hair, very choice, attractive wrap, \$5.50 and upward. . Broche and Paisley Long at

Square Shawls, new colorings, \$8, \$9, \$10 and upward. Fancy Wool and Cashmere Shawls, in French, German, and English makes, with an excellent assortment of American manufac-

ture, in popular styles, at LOW PRICES!

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT & COKE COMP'Y.

ANNUAL MESTING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the People's Gas-Light & Cox Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Teesday, April 9, 1878, at 11 o'clock 2, m.

March 25, 1878.

A. M. BILLINGS, President.

Wheat Lower---Corn Steadier---Oats Unsettled by Larger Receipts.

Stocks of Grain in Store and Afloat.

FINANCIAL.

is scarcely any perceptible change in busi-i financial affairs since yesterday's report. rrents of trade move on smoothly with a t but sure swelling in the volume, as might rally be expected at this season of the year. The same things are noticeable elsewhere, as we learn from the leading journals in Cincinnati, St. s, and other surrounding cities. Bankers h abundance of funds for all the demands customers, and many of them a very considerable surpuse lying idle in their vanits waiting for the spring business to give it active employment. Hates of discount 7@10 per cent, the average, ex-cept for large "gilt-edged" loans, being perhaps

New York exchange is slightly firmer. The range to-day is 6628 per cent premium per \$1,000 between banks. The fact indicates comparatively small shipments to the seaboard. Holders of vegetable and animal products are, to a considerable extent doubtiess, waiting for lower lake freights.

NEW YORK BANKS. The following shows the condition of the New ork banks the last as compared with the previous

Specie 39, 545, 900 39, 689, 500 Inc.	141,600
Legal-t'nd'r 30.326, 200 29, 605, 700 Dec.	720,500
Deposits 215,085, 100 211,938,500 Dec.	
Circulation. 19,910,700 19,906,300 Dec.	4,400
As there is no variation, we repeat yes	terday's
	teruaj o
quotations for	
POREIGN EXCHANGE.	18 1-01
Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	48914
	51244
France	51214
Switzerland515	51279
Germany 95%	9814
Holland 39%	40%
	46
Austria	2714
Norway	27/4
Sweden	275
	2176
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Bid.	Asked.
United States 68 of '81	107
- United States 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July. 1041/8	104%
United States 5-20s of 67 106%	10716
United States 5-20s of '68108%	100
United States 10-40s105	10536
United States new 58 of '81	104%
United States 416s 10234	******
United-States 4 per cent coupons 101%	
Gold100%	1011/6
LOCAL SECURITIES.	
Double Decomination Des	4.2.4

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, March 26.—Gold opened and closed at 101%, with sales during the day at 101. Carrying rates, 4@6.
Silver at London, 54%d. Here, silver bars are 120% in greenbacks and 119% in gold. Silver toin, %@1% discount.

Provernments were strong. State bonds were dull.

Stocks were somewhat irregular in the early callings, but during the afternoon were very rong to Western railroads, Granger shares leading strong of Western railroads, Granger shares leading the advance. Northwestern advanced to 44½ for common and 71½ for preferred, and St. Paul 41½ for common and 70½ for preferred. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose to 52½, Delaware & Hudson to 51½, and Morris & Essex to 75½. Lake Shore sold up to 64½. Wabnah to 16½, Michigan Central to 65½, Western Union to 79. Pacific Mail to 19. The last named reacted to 18½. Harlem advanced to 147 bid. At the close the entire list was strong at about the best figures of Harriem advanced to 147 bid. At the close the entire list was strong at about the best figures of the day, with Northwestern, Lake Shore, and St. Paul the favorites in speculation.

The Freight Agents of the Northwestern Railway Company report shipments over this road of from 5 to 10 car-loads of horses daily, consigned to foreign agents for the English cavalry and artillery service. Inwards of 18,000 horses are said

Upwards of 18,000 horses are have been already purchased.
Transactions were 122,000 shares, of which 500 were Erie, 15,000 Lake Snore, 2,000 Wa-ash, 20,000 Northwestern common. 15,000 pre-0,000 Northwestern common. 22,000 St. Paul common, 8,50 Lackawanns, 2,000 Western

rred, 22,000 St. Paul Common, 1,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 Western 9,000 Pacific Mail.
Money active; 4@6, closing at 5@6.
Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6.
Custome, \$240,000, The Treasury disbursed \$158,000.
Charings, \$12,000,000.

Produce exports for th	c week, \$6,949,000.
Sterling steady; long.	487; short, 489.
COLAL	VMPNTH
Coupons. '811063	New 494 103 New 4 per cent 101 10-40s reg 105 Coupons 105
Coupons, '65, new104)	New 4 per cent101
Coupons, '671073	8 10-40s reg105
Coupons, '68 109	Coupons105
New D8 1045	Currencies
W W	C. C., C. & I 28 New Jersey Central 13 Rock Island
W. Union Tel 79	C., C., C. & 1 28
Quicksliver 17	New Jersey Central 13
Decide Med	Rock-Island 102
Marinosa Land	St. Paul pfd 70
Marinosa pfd 13	Wahash 10
Adams Express 101	Ft Wayne 00
Wells-Fargo 86	Terre Haute
American Express 488	6 Terre Hame ofd. 12
United States Ex 495	Chicago & Alton 105
N. Y. C 1054	Chicago & Alton pfd., 97
Erie 10	St. Paul pfd. 70 Wabash 16 Ft. Wayne 90 Terre Haute 16 Terre Haute 16 Terre Haute 17 Terre Haute 17 Terre Haute 18 Terre Haute 19 Terre Haute 19
Erie pfd 234	4 D., L. & W 61
Harlem147	A. & P. Telegraph 18
Michigan Central 65	Missouri Pacific 1
Panama	C., B. & Q101
Take Chore	Cannibal & St. Jo 10
Illinois Central 75	Central Pacific bonds, 100 Union Pacific bonds, 100 U. P. land-grant 108
Clave & Pitts 301	Union Pacine bonds103
Northwestern 44	U. P. Sinking Fund 95
Northwestern pfd 763	o. I. binking Fund 95
STATE	BOYDS
Tennessee 6s, old 385	Virginia, new 30 Missouri, Gs100
Tennessee 6s. new 33)	Missouri, 68
Virginia 6s, old 25	1
SAN PH	ANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, March	26Following are the
closing quotations at the	Stock Board
Belcher ?	Leopard 3 Mexican 11
Bost & Reicher	Nextean 11
Bullion 41	Mexican
Convolidated Virginia, 101	Onbie
California 27)	Raymond & Kly 4
Conndence 95	Savage 9
Grown Point 4)	Sierra Nevada 3
Exchequer	Union Consolidated 5
Gould & Curry 7	Yellow Jacket 7
Hale & Norcross 68	Eureka Consolidated 42

Sterling, 492%.

London, March 28—5 p. m.—Consols, money and account, 95 3-15.

United States bonds—'65s, 103%; '67s, 107%; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 104%.

Brie, 10½; preferred, 25; Illinois Central, 76½; Pennsylvania Central, 28½.

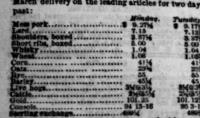
Paris, March 25.—Rentes, 109f 10c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, March 26:

Calumet av, 155 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f.
31x125 ft, improved, dated March 23....
wenty-eighth st, 150 ft e of Wallace st, sf, 25
2139 8-10 ft, dated Oct. 15, 1877...
tewart av, 1276 ft s of Maxwell st, e f, 2434x
181t. dated March 26... in ft. dated March 20.
Division st. 114's ft w of North Wells st. n f.
28x140 ft. improved, dated March 28.
summer st. 108 ft. s of Fifteenth st. w f. 28x117
improved, dated March 29.
ft. imple. 108 ft. s of Fifteenth st. w f. 28x117
ft. improved, dated March 29.
ft. improved, dated March 28.
sorth Haisted its 117 ft. n of Sophiast, w f. 24x
50 ft. dated st. 117 ft. n of Sophiast, w f. 24x
fabrich 29. the av. 249 ft s of Thirty-seventh st. w f. 74 8-10 ft, dated March 21 h av. 100 ft s of Thirtsenth st. w f. Nor # Book av. 100 ft. of Thirteenth st. wf. 502 180 ft. improved, dated March 25 (Caroline M. Hoffman to Hannah B. Shaw). 11. 168 DUTH OF CITY LIMITS. WITHIN A BADIUS OF SEVEN SILES OF THE COURT. HOUSE. 23nd ale av. n w cor of Forty-fourth st. ef. 112x150 ft. with other property in same block, dated March 13 (Charles H. Curtia to Mary Hopkinson).

COMMERCIAL.



APS THE SECTION AND APPLICATION	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	13,713	9.061	9,860	7, 29
Wheat, bu	109, 317	9,650	94, 426	11, 256
Corn, bu	243, 801	133, 985	108, 529	54, 590
Osts, bu	59,978	22,705	48,977	13,900
Rye, bu		1,408	5, 100	******
Barley, bu		2,880	8,470	5, 126
Grasseed, Ba.	311,606	126, 327	359.714	112,725
Plax seed, Ds.	27,000	600	147.031	22,000
B. corn, Ds	12,000	40,000	32,576	
C. meats, lbs		538, 855	3,834,419	8,044,200
			108	
Beef, bris		******	334	141
Pork, bris		140	1,598	
Lard, lbs Tallow, lbs Butter, lbs	75, 250	22,600	1,383,659	22,620
Tallow, IDS	51,060	38,906	98, 150	52,050
Butter, lbs Dre'd hogs, No	. 84, 073	78, 383		165
Dre d nogs, No	35	170	5,450	3,85
Live hogs, No.	14, 109	10,373	4, 153	1,052
Cattle, No	7,526	4,607	385	279
Sheep, No	901	294,502	311,841	213, 146
Hides, Ibs	120, 642	50	531,041	125
Highwin's, bris	*********		43,411	19,802
Wool, Ibs	**** *****	35,730	400	
Potatoes, bu		2,022	394	639
Coal, tons	1,482	82	40	200
Hay, tons	136	331	1,523	1, 461
Lumber, m.ft.	355	640	484	570
Shingles, m	901	298	822	2,311
Salt. bris		5,365		
Poultry, Ibs	1,045	756	1, 281	480
Eggs, pkgs		1,057	1,672	54
Cheese, brs	3,000	146	1,072	
G. apples, bris.		13	72	129

The following grain was inspected into store in The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 1 soft spring, 23 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 1 car no grade (38 wheat); 4 cars yellow corn. 57 cars and 4,000 bu high mixed corn, 6 cars and 5,800 bu new do, 86 cars new mixed, 144 cars No. 2 corn. 132 cars rejected, 19 cars no grade (503 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 49 cars No. 2 white, 21 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (72 oats); 4 cars and 1,200 bu No. 2 reset 1 car No. 2 barley. 2

No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (72 oats); 4 cars and 1,200 bu No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 2 cars extra No. 3 do, 2 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 1 car feed (6 barley). Total (623 cars), 271,000 bu. Inspected out: 12,291 bu wheat, 15,001 bu corn, 5,744 bu barley.

The following were among the direct exports from this city to Europe during last week: 3,822 brls flour, 72,413 bu wheat, 11,234 bu corn, 459 brls and 336 other packages pork, 8,925 tes and 1,400 other packages lard, 13,333 boxes meats, 800 cases canned do, 160 brls beef, 214 packages butter and cheese, 106 brls tallow, 600 brls alcohol, 22,770 bs seeds, 106,737 bs hops, 72,400 hol, 22, 770 hs seeds, 106, 737 hs hops, 72, 400 hs hides, 19,685 hs leather, 2,022 bris oat-

The leading produce markets were irregular yes-terdayand somewhat unsettied. Provisions were dull and easy. Wheat was lower in spite of firmer markets in England, and corn and oats were rendere tame by the fact of rather large receipts, though spot corn soid freely. The news from Western Europe indicated more firmness in the markets there, but consols were quoted higher, and that tended to reduce prices here, being accepted as an indication of less apprehensions in Great Britain that there will be a war with Russia. French securities The stocks of grain exhibit little change for last week, though corn has come in freely, and the news from the country is generally favorable to an unusually large breadth of land being seeded for

unusually arge breadth of land being seeded for the crop of next summer.

Dry-goods jobbers were busy. Numerous buyers were to be seen in the different departments, and orders for staple and seasonable goods and notions were being freely placed.

The aggregate distribution reached satisfactory proportions. Groceries were in good defnand, and, as a rule, were steady. Sugars are in reduced supply here and at the East, and a further appreciation in values is thought probable. Coffees are firm, and, with an active demand, would no doubt advance. Teas remain quiet and unsettled. Sirups, rice, soaps, spices, apprehensions that the prospect for this season's crop have been injured by the recent cold weather. Fish were in demand at about previous figures, the general market ruling steady. Butter and cheese continue to show a declining tendency. The demand is restricted to supplying current necessities, mand is restricted to supplying current necessities, and the stocks are increasing. Oils, paints, and colors were in fair request at unchanged prices.

Leather remained dull. Bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were quoted as before.

Lumber continues active and firm. Fencing

and boards are quoted strong. The receipts con-tinue light, and are all shipped to the yards. All the reports from the North indicate no improvement in the prospect for getting the logs out of the woods. The loggers are banking all the stock they can with the aid of trucks and tramways, but the supply is not likely to be much increased in this slowly coming down the streams. Complaints about the low stage of water are becoming gen-eral, and it is feared that many logs will be hung up all summer on the remote tributaries and crookd rivers. The metal and hardware dealers report a fair business the past week at the current prices. The market is called steady, excepting nails, which

Wool was quiet and unchanged. Broom-corn smaller than for several days past, and the leading kinds were weak under fair offerings. The hay market was unchanged, timothy being firm and prairie slow and easy. Poultry, eggs, and game were in fair request.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the even ing of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

4	ing or pasurus) russ an			
1			March 16,	
э	Wheat-	1878.	1878.	1877.
1	No. 2 W. W. new		******	402
4	No. 2 red	816	717	2,780
-1	No. 3 winter	231	1,838	4, 252
1	Rejected winter		382	1, 623
1	No. 1 spring	23, 307	20, 523	4, 221
Э	No. 2 spring	763, 898	858, 926	2,793,011
-1			50, 321	200,886
4	No. 3 spring		12,397	92, 96
-1	Rejected spring	346	346	327
4	No grade spring			44.82
4	No. 1 hard spring	35, 491	51,570	99,822
1	No. 2 hard spring	313,850	354, 582	139,955
1	Total	1, 199, 260	1.351,601	3, 284,630
1	Corn-			** ***
4	No. 1	16,231	20,434	14, 187
1	No. 2	138,038	2,720	2,448,558
4	Rejected	12,616	9,663	219,580
-1	No grade	1.497	689	752
1	High mixed	135, 491	165, 304	409, 912
-3	Yellow	8, 594	12,408	1,887
-1	New mixed	15, 628	22, 175	254, 462
1	New high mixed		18,852	209, 386
	Total	347, 187	252, 225	3, 558, 724
4	No. 2	189,905	182,577	604, 696
	Rejected	1,450	4,630	84, 122
		14 400	3,000	3, 686
А	Nograde	35, 627	38,726	85, 272
	No. 2 white	55, 521	30,120	00,272
	Rye-	226,982	225, 933	777,780
	No. 1	18,750	31,984	19,047
	No. 2	156,516		162,000
	Rejecteg		2,305	5,941
	No grade		770	770
	No grade			
	Barley-	165, 829	167,877	187,818
	No. 1	7,836	15, 936	
	No. 2		11.812	215, 129
	New do		498, 204	176, 573
	No. 3		2, 230	10, 281
	New No. 3		19,760	-331, 300
	Rejected			74, 110
ľ	Extra No. 3		63,094	**** ***
	Feed		1, 171	
	F.C.C	5,100		

... 579,035 612,107 807,396 Total of all kinds in store, 2,518,293 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 152,-341 bu wheat. 2,048 bu rye, 33,072 bu barley; and an increase of 94,962 bu corn, 1,049 bu cats.
Total decrease, 91,459 be. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 1,781 bu No. 1
Minnesota, and 4,545 bu No. 2 de.
Also, affoat last Saturday in the harbor at this

port, 13,903 bu No. 1 soft spring, 226,793 bu No. 2 do, 46,716 bu No. 3 do, 7,076 bu No. 1 hard wheat, 14,269 bu No. 2 do (308,847 wheat); 432,-726 bu No. 2 corn. 3, 108 bu rejected, 127, 593 bu high-mixed (563, 427 corn); 133, 253 bn No. 2 cats, 22, 689 bn No. 2 white (155, 942 cats. Total float, 1,028,216 bu.

afloat, 1,028,216 bu.

The total increase in the quantity afloat is 119.

675 bu; giving an increase in stocks ashore and

A SECTION OF THE SECT	March 25, 1878.	March 26 1877
o. 1 spring bard		13.51
o. 1 spring regular		80,79
o. 2 spring regular		1, 193, 03
o. 3 spring regular	18,706	400,08
ejected		200, 49
inter	354	
pecial bin		20,98
Total	547,749	1,968,91

Rail freights were less active, and quoted steady on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs for grain to New

York.

Lake freights were quiet at 2½c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 3c asked for wheat to do. One charter was made to carry 50,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 2½c. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

March 26. —Recaipts —Flour, 11, 077 bris; wheat,
84, 150 bu; corn. 151, 245 bu; cats, 19, 274 bu;
corn-meal, 1, 195 pkgs; rye, 8, 504 bu; barley,
4, 850 bu; mait, 725 bu; pork, 2, 485 pkgs;
beef, 1, 075 pkgs; cut meats, 3, 458 pkgs; lard,
3, 774 pkgs; whiaky, 588 bris.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 15, 000 bris;

wheat, 61, 000 bu; corn, 51, 000 bu; rye, 33, 000 bu. The following show the packing of Louisville for the past winter season as compared with the reurns for the season of 1876-'7: ogs here weight, los... 34.55
verage yield of lard, lbs... 10. 192
fess bork made, bris... 10. 192
frime meas pork made, bris... 962
kump pork made, bris... 962
kard made, tos... 8. 588, 612
Shoulders made, lbs... 9, 287, 185
Shout for biddes made, lbs... 928, 183, 351
Short for biddes made, lbs... 938, 698 GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs March 26, 1878: The North-western National Bank, 10 cases essences; Chapin & Gore, 2 cases cigars; Johu V. Farwell & Co., 1 case dry goods; W. Elsner, 1 case dry goods; the Chicago Stamping Company, 185 boxes tin-plate; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 455 sacks salt. Collections, 28, 552, 58. PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull, and rather heavy, though the resulting decline was not severe. Hogs were easier, while there was little change in the tone of advices from other cities. There was very little demand from any quarter, and the bulk of the business transacted was in transfer from one month to another at current differences. The market was more tame than on any previous day during a month past.

Mass Pork—Was dull, and declined about 5c per brl, with a very light demand throughout. Sales were limited to 7, 230 brls seller April at \$9, 224/89, 30; 7, 500 brls seller May at \$8, 37/49, 42/4; and 2, 500 brls seller June at \$9, 50/89, 55, Total, 17, 230 brls. The market closed tame at \$8, 224/89, 30 for spot, \$8, 224/89, 80 seller June.

une. Prime mess was quoted at \$9.00@9.25, and extra

shows the closing prices per 100 ibs on the principal cuts of meat:

Shoul. Short L and M. Short dees. ribs. clears. clears. clears. Cose, part cured. \$3.25 \$4.87% \$5.00 \$5.25 \$60xed. \$3.27% \$5.00 \$1.2% \$5.27 \$60xed. \$3.37% \$6.00 \$1.2% \$5.27 \$60xed. \$3.37% \$6.00 \$1.2% \$5.27 \$60xed. \$3.37% \$6.00 \$1.2% \$5.20 \$5.50 \$60xed. \$3.37% \$6.00 \$1.2% \$5.20 \$1.2% \$6.2% \$

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather more active and nominally unchanged. Family brands were reported firm at previous prices, while shipping grades were rather heavy, except those in the neighborhood of \$4.50. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 231 bris winters, partly at \$3.37%; 850 bris spring extras, at \$4.5067.00; 400 bris spring superfines at \$2.55; and 100 bris rye flour, partly at \$3.25. Total, 1,681 bris. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.5066.75; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.5066.00; choice to fine spring. \$5.5066.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$6.0066.25; Datent springs, \$6.5068.00; low grade, \$2.5063.50; rye, \$5.5068.55; buckwheat, \$2.00 \$2.50. Was loss at the sales. BREADSTUFFS.

62.50.

Bran—Was less active and firmer, being in smaller supply. Sales were reported of 40 tons at \$12.50 on track, and \$12.50@12.75 free on board cars.

OTHER MILL-STOPPS—Sales were 10 tons shorts, at \$12.75 per ton free on board car; 10 tons middlings at \$15.00; and 10 tons do at \$17.00.

CORY-MEAL—Coarse was quoted at \$18.50 per ton on track.

Corn. Malt.—Coarse was quoted at \$13.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was fairly active, but rather weak, seelining ic, and closing about ic below the latest prices of Monday. The British markets reported a good demand, with a sirm feeling, though the arrivals off coast for orders were large; but New York was inactive, and consols were higher, which made the feeling here heavy at the outset, to be followed by a slight reaction when it was announced that the day's receipts here were very small (only 38 car loads). But there were rumors of peace in the Old World, which caused a falling back late. The shipping demand was light, from which it was inferred by some that exporters have about filled the contracts made by them at the current low rates of freight, and will probably wait now to see whether or not carriers will succed in enforcing the talked of advance. This increased the offerings for future, though sellers were not depressed to commit themselves very deep! Seller May opened at \$1.098, and declined to \$1.098, and a stock of the contracts made by them at the current low rates of freight, and will probably wait now to see whether or not carriers will succed in enforcing the talked of advance. This increased the offerings for future, though sellers were not depressed to offering for future, though sellers were not depressed to \$1.098, and declined to \$1.098, at the close. Selle April sold at \$1.098, and declined to \$1.098, at the close, Seller April sold at \$1.098, and declined to \$1.098, at the close, Seller April sold at \$1.098, and the seller were not depressed to seller april seller were and the sellers were not depressed to commit themselves very deep! Seller May opened at \$1.098, and declined to \$1.098, at the close, Seller April seller were the sellers were not depressed to seller april seller were and the sellers were not depressed to seller april seller were the sellers were not depressed to seller april seller were the seller were the sellers were not depressed to seller april seller seller seller selle

No. 1 spring at \$1,005/61.005/2. 400 bu regular do at \$1.005/2.13, 400 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.005/61.095/2. 600 bu No. 3 do at \$1.005/61.095/2. 600 bu by sample at \$206/851.08. Total, 19,400 bu Do bu by sample at \$206/851.08. Total, 19,400 be being entirely nominal. Sales were 1,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.145/6 delivered at mill, and 400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.145/6 delivered at mill, and 400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.145/6 delivered at mill, and 400 bu by sample at \$1.08 free on board care.

COIN—Was generally quiet for future delivery, and tame, May declining \$20 per bu from the latest prices of large for the time of the year, with "better" impection. Liverpool was firm, but New York and Batimore were reported dull, which encouraged sellers for future, while it made buyers less anxious, the result being a light trade. But shippers took hold rather freely of the lower grades, and they were relatively firm, as the proportion of rejected and mixed to the total receipts is daily becoming less, and many operators look for a very good showing of No. 2 next month if the weather be propitious. There was little doing for other months than May. SellersMay opened at about 4240. and declined to 45c, closing at 4264-26c, and declined at 4366-436c, and dec

on track; and 800 bit do at 55@5559c free on board. 10tal. 3,200 bit.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak, closing about ½c lower. April was offered at 45c, with no sales, and May at
49½c. Regular No. 2 sold at 45c, and fresh receipts
were nominal at 47c. Extra No. 3 was quoted at 38½c.
No. 3 at 34c, and feed at 38½c. Samples were plenty,
but dull, being held above buyers limits. Cash sales
were reported of 5,000 bu regular No. 2 at 45c; 2,000 bu
by sample at 38@45c on track; and 800 bu at 42@65c
free on board. Total, 7,800 bu.

Wheat—Sales 250,000 bu at \$1.054@1.054 for April,
\$1.063@1.094 for May, and \$1.034 for June.
Corn—25,000 bu at 42@454c for May and 41½c for
June.

June.

Mess pork—2,500 bris at \$0.22½ for April and \$0.35 for May.

Lard—250 tes seller June at \$7.22½. Mess pork was dull and easier. Sales were made of 2,500 bris at \$9.17%@9.20 for April and \$9.32\\(\alpha \) 38.35\\(\alpha \) 39.30\\(\alpha \) 39.30\(\alpha \) 39 To May.

Lard was stoady, with sales of 1.000 tes at \$7.07%@
1.0 for April and \$7.15@7.17% for May.

Meats were unthanged. Sales 250 boxes long and above clears on private terms; 100,000 lbs seller May at Wheat was fairly active, opening weak, and closed at \$1.05%. April sold at \$1.05% and closed at \$1.05%. April sold at \$1.05%, and closed at the outside. outside.

Corn was quiet at 4294256 for May, 41464156 for June, and 4356 for July.

Onts were quiet at 2356 for April and 2656 for May.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet at 39.35 for May and 89.176

9.20 for April. Sales 500 bris at 89.35 for May and 80.65 for July 200 for May May 200 for May 200 fo

89.50 for April. Sales 500 bris at \$9.35 for May and 89.50 for June. Lard was quiet at \$7.12\6 for April, \$7.15\67.17\6 for May, with sales of 500 tos at \$7.12\6 seller April. Short ribs were easier, sales being reports at \$4.90 for May and \$5.00 for June.

GENERAL MARKETS. ALCOHOL—Was inquired for by exporters. The local quotation was \$1.9862.08.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and weak. The retail dequotation was \$1.5662.08.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and weak. The retail demand is fair, but large manufacturers are not buying, and business is not, up to expectations. The supply is light and in the hands of a few dealers, some of whom seem to be trying to reduce their stock, while those who are getting out of corn appear to be preparing to buy. Following are the asking prices; Choice green hurl, 66646; red-tipped on dedium do, 56545c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 54660c; red-tipped do, 44665c; green covers and inside, 44665c; stalk braid, 566c; red and interior brush, 46446c; crooked, 364c.

BUTTER—Remains dull and weak. There is no demand beyond such quantities as are needed for immediate consumption, and, as stocks are steadily accumulating, there is considerable pressure to sell, and a free shading of prices is the result. We repeat our quotations of Monday, as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 30633c; good to choice grades, 22628c; medium, 15620c; inferior to common, 7612c; roll, 12618c.

BAGGING—Met with just a moderace inquiry, and values were not subjected to any appreciable chance, the market ruling steady as follows: Stark, Sec, Brighton A, 2346c; Lewiston, 2146c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 1046c; burlags, 4and 5 bu, 13615c; gunnies, single, 14615c; double, 246245c.

CHEESE—No new teatures were developed in the cheese market. Buyers were shy, and even where liberal concessions were offered would not invest except a small expect to the market dull and unsetted as follows: Lackawanna, large egg, 26.50; do unt and range, and small egg, 26.75; Piedmont, \$7.50; Biossburg, \$6.006.50; Erie, \$6.75; Piedmont, \$7.50; Biossburg, \$6.006.50; Eri

CATTLE—A failing-off in the receipts of nearly one half served to arrest the downward tendency of prices, which was so uarked a feature of Monday's market. It did more, in fact,—it gave them a slight boost in the other direction. Business opened very duil, the expected heavy run causing buyers to beld off for lower figures, but toward noon, when it became known that the supply would not reach 4,000, the demand became active, and prices stiffened. The advance was irregular, in some instances reaching 150, while in others the change was searcely perceptible, but in comparison with Monday's closing quotations we note an average improvement of about 100 per 100 ibs. The course of yesterday's market was a surprise to buyers and sellers alike, not only in the character of the supply, but in the course of prices. Few expected to see so marked a decilne in the arrivals, and none looked for any appreciation in values. From she middle of the forenoon until 30-clock trading was brisk, and the close of the day found very little stuff left over. Sales ranged from \$2.7563.00 for boor qualities, to \$5.006.

round, 25; Labrador herring, split, bris, 57.00; do, round, bris, 56.00; do, 4-bris, 53.50; monded, bris, 56.00; do, 4-bris, 53.50; monded halfbut, 768c; scaled herring, per bos. 29c.
FRUITS AND NUTS-Apples and peaches were in better demand and firmer, the recent "cold snap" having given rise to fears that the buds may have been damaged. Foreign fruits were in fair request and unchanged. We quote:

FOREIGN-Dates, 5149de; figs. naw languages and uncurrent peace of the cold of the co having given rise to fears that the buds may now even damaged. Foreign fruits were in fair request and unchanged. We quote:

Turkish prunes, old, Stigester, new layers, Gelder, Turkish prunes, old, Stigester, onew, Disciller, French do, 1261der, rainta, layers, S. 1.7561.001.000c.
Muncatel, S. 1.8562.00; Valencia, Tyderfor; Zante carrier, S. 1.8570.000c.
Muncatel, S. 1.8562.00; Valencia, Tyderfor; Zante carrier, Gelder, S. 1.8562.00; Valencia, Tyderfor; Zante carrier, S. 1.85710.000c.
Muncatel, S. 1.8562.00; Valencia, Tyderfor; Zante, Garrier, S. 1.86710.000c.
Dougstro, Alden supplex, ISdister Michigan new, 61/46710.000c.
House, S. 1.86710.000c.
House, J. 1.86710.000c. dency, the tenor of prices was fairly steady. We quote as follows:

RICE—Carolina, eM@7Mc: Louisiana, 64@7Mc. Corres—O. G. Java, 254@22Mc; Java No. 2, 22@22Mc; choice to faucy Rio, 2002-0c; good to prime, 184-910Mc; common to fair, 16M@17Mc; roamting, 134-916Mc. Suo a.s.—Patent cut loaf, 10M@10Mc; crushed, 10M@10Mc; priwdered, 10M@10Mc; Richard 10M@10Mc; priwdered, 10M@10Mc; Richard 10Mc; Ri

butchers' complete the process of the Northwest will not further the prime dry tip, calf, and dry tipes, 14@15c; model estimated, 25c; descon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, and the price-list and raise the quotations of common lumber. The Messissimoi Lumber and satimates, after careful investigation, that the three lumber States of the Northwest will not further this season more than half a crop of logs, including the season were. The streams generally are so low logs banked will reach the logs banked will reach the Third clear, I Inch. 27,006228, 00
Third clear, I I Inch. 28,00630, 00
First and second clear dressed siding. 16,50
First common dressed siding. 14,50615, 00
Flooring, Srst common, dressed. 25,00623, 00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 25,00623, 00
Flooring, third common, dressed. 33,00634, 00
Box boards, A, I3 Inches and upwards 33,00634, 00
Box boards, B, I3 Inches and upwards 33,00634, 00
Box boards, B, I3 Inches and upwards 28,00
Box boards, C. 17,00618, 00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch. 25,00623, 00
E stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch. 20,00623, 00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch. 15,00617, 00
For common stock boards. 14,00
Fencing, 12, 18, and 20 ft. 13,00
Fencing, No. 2
Common boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft. 15,006310
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft. 12, 50
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft. 12, 50
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft. 12, 50
Cull boards. 11,00

winter miners on, sec; turpentine, sec; naintia, deodorzed, 63 gravity, 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 dez., 14c; gasoline, 87 dec., 20g22c; west Virginia natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.
PAINTS—During the past week there has been a fairly active demand for goods in this line. Trade has in fact been better than usual for the time of year, and the market has remained firm at former quotations. White-lead, strictly pure, sigc; do, fancy brands, 614675cc; French sine, red seal, 104c; do, green seal, 12c; railroad colors, 74:48c.

flons. White-lead, writery red seal, 10-5c; do, green seal, 15-5c; French fine, red seal, 10-5c; do, green seal, 12c; railroad colors, 75-58-5c.

POTATOES—Were dull and weak. There was no demand for car-lots and peddiers were almost the only buyers of the odd lots offered on the street. Peachblows in cars were quoted at 25-30c, and flowes at 226-25c.

FOTATOES—Were dull and weak. There was no demand for car-lots, and peddiers were almost the only buyers of the odd lots offered on the street. Peach-lows in cars were quoted at 25%30c, and Rose at 22%20c.

POULTRY—Dressed vlock was scarce and firm. Live was rather quiet. Chickens, dressed. 66%5 per 2; do, live, 25c; do,

ilberai.
VEGETABLES—Spinach sold at 70:275c per box.
Radishes. 25:34:c per doz. Green peas were quoted at 53.75:4.00 per box. California vegetables were dul.
WHISKY—Was quitet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 100 bris on the basis of \$1.04 per gallon for

ported of 100 bris on the came of street. The stock is gradually passing into the hands of Western woolen manufacturers: Medium unwashed wools, 22s,25c; fine do. 18s,23c; coarse do. 26s,25c; fine do. 18s,23c; coarse do. 38s,25c; tub wools, choice, 49s,41c; fair to good, 54s,38c; coarse do. 38s,35c; tub wools, choice, 49s,41c; fair to good, 54s,38c; coarse do. Medium do. 23s,25c; coarse do. 19s,21c; coarse common, 19s,17c; black, 17s,19c.

LIVE STOCK.

81 84 25.

No. An. Price. No. An. Price.
180, 701 85.00
98, 92 4 25
90, 79 4 129
91, 121 8 40
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98, 126 8 4, 1 72...120 5.75 | 50...119 5.25 |
BUFFALO, March 26.—CATTLE-Receipts, 1,224; for the week, 5.185; no sales made to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; yards bare.

SHEKEP AND LARIDS-Receipts, 400; for the week, 4.40; generally unchanged; some sales rather higher; run light; demand good; fair to good Western shees, \$5.4565.6254c; choice, \$5.85; demand only half supplied.

prices.
Hogs-Receipts, 1,200; Yorkers, \$3,90@4.10; Philadelphia, \$4,20@4.30.
SHEET-Receipts, 5,400 head, selling at strong yester-day's prices; all sold.

He and upwards.

Note: Beven-Fine. fat. well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.

1,00 to 1,350 lbs.

dedum Grees-Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,350 lbs.

dedum Grees-Steers in fair flesh, weigh-

3.25@8.75

CINCINNATI. March 26.—Hous-Inactive and lower; common. \$3.0063.40; light. \$3.4563.65; packing. \$3.5063.70; butchers', \$3.7563.85; receipts, 2,466; shipments, 735.

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.*

The week ending with yesterday was by far the most active that our jobbers have experienced thus far during the present season, while in comparison with the corresponding week of last year the amount of goods moved out shows a very gratifying increase. The weather for the most part has been mild, and therefore favorable to the promotion of an active distribution of spring goods, while a free movement in staple lines was assured by the prevailing low prices and the uninistakable tendency to increased firmness as the season advances.

son advances.

NEW YORK,

NEW YOR

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 558; Western, 558. Bacon—Cumberlands, 298 6d; shoutders, 298; long clear, 278; short clear, 288 6d; shoulders, 298 6d; hams, 398. Lard, 378 6d. Prime mess beef, 918; India mess beef, 918; extra India mess, 1118. Cheese, 668. Tallow, 398 6d.

LONDON, March 26.—Liverpool—Wheat in good demand. Spring, 108 1d@108 7d. Corn quier. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in very light demand. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat large.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LYBEROOL, March 28—118 a. m.—FLOUR—NO. 1.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, March 26-11 a. m.-FLOUE-No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 24s.

Graix-Wheat-Winter. No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s 7d; No. 2, 9s 7d; white. No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s; 6d. No. 2, 11s; 6d. Corn-New, No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 25s 3d; old No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 27s 6d.

Provisions-Fork, 51s. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Corron-Easier, but not quotably lower; 66:96; 3d; sales 7, 000 bales; speculation and export, 50o; American, 5, 50o.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average, 11s 61; 61; club, 11s 66:6122s 3d; spring, 9s 7d6s10s 7d;

11s 6d; club, 11s 6d@12s 3d; spring, 9s 7d@10s 7d; winter, 10s 10d@11s 4d. Flour—Western canal, 243

Pass—Canadian, 30a.
CLOVER SEED—American, 40@42s.
Provisions—Mess pork, 57s. Prime mess beef, 81s. Lard—American, 37s 6d. Bacon—Long clear 27s; CHEESE-American, 66s. Tallow-Fine American, 39s 3d.

RESIX-Common, 5s; pale, 12a SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-25s 6d.

LONDON, March 26. -SUGAR-No. 12, Dutch standard REFINED PRINCIPUM-ON SCIENCE Sd.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-23: 9d.
ANTWERP, March 26. - PETROLEUM-27: 6d. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, March 20.—Grain—Wheat decidedly more active for early delivery at generally firmer prices: winter wheat in especially good request, in instances bringing an advance of Holic per bu. leaving off firmly: 40,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukes spring at \$1.30% etc. 131; 200 bu No. 2 Milwaukes spring at \$1.30% etc. 131; 200 bu No. 2 Milwaukes spring quoted at \$1.2761.28 here, and \$1.2661.27 to arrive; 25,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at \$1.20%1.28%; 4,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at \$1.20%1.28%; 8,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.25%. A fair inquiry for corn at steady prices; mixed western, ungraded, 44% 54c. Rye comparatively scarce for early delivery, and quoted firm on an active movement; No. 2 Western, 7167114c; 40,000 bu do April at 72c. Oats in generally ample supply, and comparatively moderate request at irregular, and, in instances, easier rates; No. 2 Chicago, affoat, quoted at 34%233c; white Western, 9,000 bu at 353-39c; mired Western, 5.00 bu at 3343-35c; mired Western, 5.00 bu at 3343-5c.

Fnovisions—Mess nork in less demand for early delivery and quoted lower; sales of 375 bris within a range of \$10.12%610.50 for uninspected and inspected lots; other kinds dull; for forward delivery, Western mess dull; March option, 93.06010.00; April 80.80210.00; April 80.

on a basis of This Trice for fair refining Cubs, and Trice Trice for good do; Trice for No. 12 box clayed, and Trice Style for contribues; refined time at the advance of yetterday, and fairly active.

Watern—Quoted higher and in fair demand: sales, 100 bris at \$1.074, and 500 bris at \$1.08 regular.

Figure in the rest, targely for the Continent, sthem, the grain interest, targely for the Continent, at, however, barely steady rates, offerings of accommodation having been comparatively libersi; through freight movement quite extensive in contracts for breadstuff, mostly for corn, by steam, for the Liverpool market, st. however, rather low figures; for Liverpool market, st. however, rather low figures; for Liverpool consignments include by steam 2,100 bris, chiefly at 2x 9d per bri: 26,000 bu corn at 8x 2d per 00 lbs; about 150,000 bu corn of through freight reported at 6d per bu; from the West further shipments of 2,000 pkgs) profisions, part at 860 per 100 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Yorks, March 10,87c; April, 10,89c; May. 10,92c; June, 11,01c; July, 11,09c; Angas, 11, 14c; September, 10,86610,85c; November, 10,64210,65c; December, 10,66610,67c, PLOUS-Firmer; demand moderate: No. 2, 22,503-85; winter wheat, \$4,8565.00; good to choice, \$6,006,585; winter wheat, \$4,8565.00; good to choice, \$6,006,585; winter wheat, \$6,806,50; fancy, \$6,806,77; Autra Ohlo, \$4,8566,75; St. Louis, \$4,9067,75; Autra Ohlo, \$4,8566,75; St. Louis, \$4,9067,75; Autra Ohlo, \$6,806,75; St. Louis, \$4,9067,75; Autra Ohlo, \$6,806,75; St. Louis, \$6,906,77; Autra Ohlo, \$6,806,706; A

market frm. Molsmers quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.
PKTROLEUN-Dull: crude, 714c; refined, 1134c.
TALLOW-Steady and unchanged.
RESIN-Firm: 600859.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady; 30%431c.
EGGS-Firm: fresh Western. 11c.
PROVISIONS—Mess perk dull; 510.25@10.50.
Beef dull; Western long clear middles. 336c. Prime steam land frunce.
BUTLERAND CHEESSE—Unchanged.
WHISKY-Firmer; \$1.075@1.08.

NEW OBLEANS, March 26. BRAN—Dull and lower at 80,000.

COTTON—Dull: sales, 2,000 bales: ordinary, 7%c: good ordinary, 6%c: low middling, 9%c: middling, 10%c, scool middling, 11c; receipts, net, 4,772 bales; 500,000. X 14.50; XXX, \$4.7565.30; high grades, \$5.756 Grains—Corn steedy, with a fair demand at 47649c. Osts active and firm; \$t. Louis, 35c; choice Galena, \$7.638c.
Corns—Mral—Dull at \$2.1092.20.
Hay—Dull and nominal; ordinary, \$11.00813.00; prime, \$14.00616.00; choice Galena, \$7.7568.25. Bulk-meataquiet and weak; shoulders, foose, 35c; 635%c; clear rib, 4566 5c; clear, 53c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 46c; clear, 64c; aboun quiet; shoulders, 46c; clear rib, 53660c; clear, 53c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 46c; clear rib, 53660c; clear, 65c. Hams—Demand fair and market firm; sugar-cured, small and medium, 482c; large dail at 76275c; uncanvased, 656606c.
Whisky—Steady: rectified, \$1.0361.05.
Grades of the Steady of the Steady; Louisans ordinary to prime, 546606c.

Baltinore.

Baltinore. BALTIMORE, March 26.-FLOUR - Firm and un-

BALTIMOR, Justes Parkettern weak and declining; Pennsylvania red, \$1, 2841,30; No. 2 winter red Western, spot, \$1, 28461,31; April, \$1, 28461,285; May, \$1, 314 (Corn—Western duil and lower; Western inixed, spot, \$36; March, \$53,65362; April, \$346; May, \$54,663466. Oats quiet and about steady: Western white, 36,637c; do mixed, \$4,6356; Pennsylvania, 346,36c; Ryquiet and steady; small receipts; 62,664c. Hay—Dull and unchanged. PETROLEUM-Duli, weak, and nominal; refined, 11% 11%c.
COPPER—Firm butq ulet. Rio cargoes, 14%17c.
WHISKY—Dull and hominally unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 bris; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn,

4. 400; generally unchanged; some sales rather higher; ron light; demand good; fair to good western sheep. S. 4506.6254c; choice, 85.85; demand only half supplied.

Hoss-Receipta, 855; for the week, 13.505; unchanged; nominal in the absence of sales; 3 cars in the yards get; 10 cars, 2000 but; 2 G1.31; white, \$1.34@1.37. Corn dull; yellow, 50; mixed, 52%@536, March and April, 52%c. Osts dull; white Western, 35%g9c; mixed of, 32@35c. Rye frm; 68%TNC.
PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady; mess pork, \$10.50% 11.00; hama, 84%99c. Lard quiet; city Kettle, \$7.37% @7.50.

GT. 50.

BUTTER-Weak; creamery, 34@36c.
EGGS-Firm; Western, 11c.
CHESS-Quiet and mechanged.
PETROLKUN-Firm; crude, 0½c; refined, 11½c.
WHISKT-Firm; Western, 81.00½.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.
WOOL-Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 28. -Corron-ST. LOUIS. March 28.—COTTON—Dull; middling. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)C.

FLOUR—Fair demand for extras at unchanged prices. Grain—Wheat opened easier; closed firmer: No. 3 red. \$1. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)C.

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25c.
LINSEED OIL-Quiet and unchanged; 57c.
MILWAUKEE,
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MILWAUKEE, Milwaukee, March 26. FLOUR-Dan and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat unsettled; opened 36c lower; closed frm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.14; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.134; No. 2 do, \$1.084; March, \$1.0794; April, \$1.0794; May, \$1.0794; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.014, May, \$1.0794; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.014, May, \$1.0794; No. 2, \$1.0794; Corn finner; No. 2, 41c. Oats weaker; No. 2, 244c. kpt firm; No. 1, 56c. Barley steady; No. 2, 56.564c. Provisions—Quiet but steady; \$9.25 cash. Prime steam lard, \$7.1294. RECEIFTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 67,000 bu. Shipmants—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 67,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 7, 500 bris: wheat, 67,000 bu.
LOUISVILL M arch 26.—COTTON—Quiet at 10%c.
LOUISVILL M arch 26.—COTTON—Quiet at 10%c.
FLOUS—Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; red, \$1.15; amber white, \$1.20.
Corn in fair demand; white, 49c; mixed, 41c. Oats
dull; white, 31c; mixed, 30c. Eye steady at 63c.
HAY—Firm; \$0.00011.50.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady at \$10.25.
Lard steady; choice leaf, theree, 75c; do kegs, 84c. Buik
meats quiet; shoulders, 55c; sides, \$5.6035.60. Sugar-cured
hams, 75c@0c.
WHINKY—\$1.02.
TOBACCO—Quiet and unchanged.
INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—FLOUR-Quiet and un Honaged.
Gain-Wheat steady: No. 2 red, \$1.1221.14. Corn teady at 40s41c. Rye, 56c. Oats steady: mixed, 27c. Provisions—Steady. Bulk shoulders, 30s6556c; clear rib. 5c. Lard, \$7.0057.124. Harm, \$0.12497.50. Hone-Steady; \$3.4023.55; receipts, 2,100; ship-mark none.

BOSTON, March 26. - PLOUTS-Unchanged.
GRAIN-Corr quiet in good demand: mixed and yellow, \$4650c. Oats easier; No. I extra white, 30640c; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, 30640c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 37%-38c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 39640c; No. 2, 37%-37%-c; rejected, 35%-35%c. Oats Grain, No. 2 white, 27627%c. Rye firm; No. 2, 57%-35.8c.

Hrouwitzs-Nominal at \$1.02%. BUFFALO, March 26.—GRAIX—Wheat quiet and firm; asies of 3,000 on hard No. 1 Duinth at about \$1.25. Corn dull: few cars new sold at 44,948c, argording to quality. Outs neglected. Rye dull; sales of Western at ize. Barley quiet.

Ge. Barley quiet.

DETROIT, March 2d.—FLOUR—Dull.
GRAIN—Whest quiet; extra. \$1.30; No. 1 white, \$1.27; and \$1.30; No. 1 white, \$1.27; and \$1.30; No. 1 white, \$1.27; And \$1.30; No. 1 white, \$1.30; No. 1 white, \$1.30; No. 20; No. 20

New Orneans, March 28.—Corrox—In fair demand: sales, 7,630 bales; ordinary, 75c; good ordinary, 85c; middling, low, 94c; middling, 104c; good middling, 11c; middling fair, nominal; receipts, net, 8,054; mag, 8,032; exports to Great Britain, 8,832; stock, PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., March 26.—FRIBOLEUM—Market quiet and steady; standard white, 110 test, at 10e.

FITTSBUEO, PA., March 28.—PETROLEUX—Quiet; crude firm at \$1.75%, Philadelphia delivery; reined, 113/10, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY. PA., March 28.—PETROLEUX—Market opened dull and weak; first sales, \$1.55%, declined to \$1.55%, closing at \$1.55 bid; shipments, 1,300 brls; sales to-day, 190,000 brls. TURPENTINE.

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

To the Weak, Nervous, and Debilitated, who Suffer from Ill-Health consequent on Lingering, Chronic, Nervous or Functional Diseases.

External Remedies are the Safest Managhara A

and best that can be applied in diseases, on account of the facility which we possess of watching their action and their results; and of these remedies Electricity, in the form of mild, continuous, and prolonged currents, as realized exclusively by

ELECTRIC AND BAN

ple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease. In our descriptive Pamphlet we review the manifold benefits to be derived from Pulvermacher's Appliances, and bring forward testimony in their favor

Learned Physicians and Scientific Men

in Europe and this country. We also demonstrate why relief and cure result from their use after every other plan of treatment has failed. Reader, Are You Afflicted.

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condi-tion? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent on a lingering, nervous, chronic, or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listness, moping,

Unfit for Business

pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, urinary organs, liver or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and

A Victim to Youthful Follies.

or carried the marital relation to excess in later years? Have these indiscretions and condition? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you

Lost Confidence in Yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? There are

Thousands of Young Men, middle-aged, and even the old, who suffer from nervous and physical debility. There are also thousands of females

Broken Down in Health

and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and future happiness when there is at hand a means of cure? Why not throw off the yoke aftogether, and seek a remedy that has

Science and Common Sense

to commend it?-a remedy of indisputable efficacy, and the most certain means of restoration to health and pristine vigor? There are many diseases of an acute and febrile type that we do not propose to cure by means of Electricity; but from all that Electro-Physiology teaches us, in regard to

Curative and Preservative

the modus operandi of the

effects of Voltaic Electricity, we may most reasonably infer that all those chronic ailments and all diseases dependent on a depressed condition of the nervous forces, ex-haustion of nerve power, or the diminished energy of vital functions, as treated upon in our publications, are happily most susceptible of cure by means of

Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands.

These conditions they will cure, while drugs will not; and we offer the most convinc testimony direct from the afflicted thems selves who have been restored to

Health, Strength, and Energy after drugging in vain for months and years.

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A Competent and Regularly Qualified

MARINE

Another Horror o Near Ma

Capsizing of the So

and Loss of Nautical Notes as

THE G. story of a terrible e craft this time is the s ers, that left this port nd for Esc

he saw at the same time ported the disaster at T been heard of the Breed her safety.

Besides Capt. Rogen

SAILORS : A large meeting of sai at the Twelfth Street Tu object, as near as coul gausse a Union similar shovers. Most of the tin making, and most of the making, and most of the and, to an outsider, app times the confusion was ence of several drunke threatened with expulsived, and the gathering business-like. The meagreement being reach into a Union, and in the such an organization aporary officers and the tee to canvass among the co-operation and financi connected with the Lun chosen President and Treson was elected Secretar be held in a few days, a ganization will be more set forth. So far its chile to secure for sailors during the meeting one far as to advise his heare less sum, and to strike wossel-owners refused to LAUNCH

The Chiengo Dredging just launched two new t Goose Island. The first etaunch little erafth, of forty-five feet in lengt the Company's peculic 55,000. The F. R. Crams. Is a part of the state of the state

THE MINN The body of Mr. I day morning while atte scow Minnie Corlett willing at the foot of P been recovered. A repcorrect. Mr. Duncan single man. He was at and well liked by all willing the been restaurable of the Corlett.—or rather will abandon her as a tand was valued at \$2,0 ahoe upon her.

PROPOSED PROPOSED

Capt. Parker, Secreta
sociation, of New York
ferent lake ports, amon
of Capt. Parker's visit.
of classification and in
survey, as he proposes,
of the Shipmasters' As
are familiar only with
slightly-aconained wity
vessels, lake-vessel me
cover in what manner
work any good.—Date

THE IC If it had been known would have become su harvest would have been harvest would have bee ice at the present time week half a dozen scho Alfred, Mary Ann, and Joy's Bay, Wolf-leian be good and about four nies of young men on a large quantity of ice, ment to the West.—Ki

Last Saturday event other fishermon living a their satura home from they had been during their pound nets, were driven toward the Salti water off Whiting at I five minutes after the ceeded in saying the

ELTI AND BANDS:

Seventi Din of

RESS k, Nervous, and who Suffer from consequent on Chronic, Nerv-

emedies are the Safest

tional Diseases.

be applied in diseases, on illity which we possess of ction and their results; edies Electricity, in the ntinuous, and prolonged d exclusively by

MACHER'S

e manifold benefits to be vermacher's 'Appliances, testimony in their favor

vsicians and Scific Men country. We also demand cure result from

other plan of treatment u Afflicted.

the same degree of health, as experienced in former e following symptoms or neet your diseased condi-fering from ill-health in multifarious forms, coning, nervous, chronic, or Do you feel nervous, denid, and lack the power Are you subject to loss sells of fainting, fullness d, feel listness, moping,

r. Business ibject to fits of melan-idneys, stomach, urinary

pains? Have you been Youthful Follies. tal relation to excess in these indiscretions and a weak and debilitated

d in a disordered condi-

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timid, nervous, and fornd continually dwelling ve you nce in Yourself ness pursuits? Are you he following symptoms: of the heart, bashfulness, ken sleep, nightmare

version to society, dizzimness of sight, pimples ace and back, and other ? There are of Young Men, en the old, who suffer

ysical debility. There wn in Health orders peculiar to their alse modesty or neglect,

gs. Why, then, further roductive of health and en there is at hand a not throw off the yoke remedy that has Common Sense

emedy of indisputable st certain means of rend pristine vigor? seases of an acute and do not propose to cure ity; but from all that aches us, in regard to the -

Preservative

ctricity, we may most es dependent on a de he nervous forces, exwer, or the diminish ons, as treated upon in happily most suscepti-

er's Electric d Bands.

will cure, while drugs r the most convincing n the afflicted them restored to th, and Energy

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Regularly Qualified

MARINE NEWS

Another Horror on Lake Michigan, Near Manitowoc.

Capsizing of the Schooner C. G. Breed and Loss of Nine Men.

Mautical Notes and Matters of Interest from Various Ports.

THE G. C. BREED. THE G. C. BREED.

The great storm of Saturday last was not without its marine horror, and another of those unsafe
lake vessels known as canal schooners has been
wrecked—and eight or nine persons lost—on the
dangerous ground in the latitude of Manitowoc,
where the Magellan was lost last November with
all on board,—not a soul being spared to tell the
story of a terrible experience. The unfortunate
craft this time is the schr G. C. Breed, Capt. Rogthal left thus port Thursday night at 9 o'clock craft this time is the scar G. C. Breed, Capt. Rog-ers, that left this port Thursday night at 9 o'clock, bound for Escanaba, where she was to receive a cargo of iron-ore for South Chicago.

A vague ramor was affoat on the docks here yesterday that the Breed had been lost with all on

A vague ramor was afloat on the docks here yesterday that the Breed had been lost withfull on board of her, and it required considerable search to trace the matter up. Experienced mariners knew that the vossel was a crank one and had left port light, and if she was caught out in a heavy storm was almost certain to meet with disaster. Still they were loth to believe she had been wrecked. Having learned that Capt. Buchanan, of the schr Charlotte Rash, arrived here Sunday forenoon at II o'clock from Fellows Pier, near Ahnapee, a port north of Manitowoc. The TRIBUNE marine reporter looked him up, and found him discharging cargo at the foot of Fourteenth sirest. He stated that the nor'caster struck him shout 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and blew a ferce gale shortly afterward. He was on his Chicago course from Twin Riyer Point, and sighted a black brig about ten miles clest northeast of Centreville, at 5 o'clock. He was about four miles to the castward of her, and with the aid of a glass discovered that she was at anchor,—a fact which he thought very singular under the circumstances, unless the vessel was disabled in canvas or steering zear. Capt. Buchanan said he could not discern her name at, that distance, and would not say what it was. The sea wis-running very high. About the same time he also saw two-fishing boats standing to the westward, and southwest from the Rash. They were in imminent danger of being wrecked, and Capt. Buchanan thinks that if they reached the shore in safety they must have been very fortunate. His own experience was a dangerous one, and he had all he could attend to to keep his vessel from becoming a prey to the mercy of the sea.

On arriving at Chleago, Capt. Buchanan reinted.

his vessel from becoming a prey to the mercy of the sea.

On arriving at Chicago, Capt. Buchanan reinted what he had seen to Capt. Erastus Smith, an old mariner, and subsequently the latter informed him that the vessel he saw was undoubtedly the C. G. Breed, and be had learned that a dispatch had been received here stating that some fishermen had reported at Two Rivers, just north of Manitowoc, that the Breed had capsized in the storm and all on beard had been lost, and the vessel was floating in the laxe, bottom up. Capt. Buchanan is not prepared to say whether the craft he saw was the Breed or not, but the writer will say that she was, no doubt, for the Breed is the only black brig-rigged vessel that has sailed out of this port, and it is not probable that any other such craft was in the latitude above mentioned when the gale swept over the iske. Having left here Thursday, with a fair southwest breeze, it is believed she had just about reached the point where Capt. Buchanan saw her.

The Breed was owned by Rusene Matthews of

about reached the point where Capt. Bethanan saw her.

The Breed was owned by Rugene Matthews, of Cleveland, and was built in Milwankee about twelve years ago. She rated A2, and was valued at \$10,000. It is not known here whether there is any insurance on the vessel or not. By men well posted in marine matters she was looked upon as a crank vessel,—one liable to careen in a heavy gale, especially when salling light. The fact that she was at anchor at aninopportune moment shows that something was wrong and she was in danger. It is believed she was expsized Saturday night, after Capt. Buchanan saw her, and the fishermen whom he saw at the same time were the persons who reported the disaster at Two Rivers. Nothing has been heard of the Breed to warrant the report of her safety.

been heard of the Breed to warrant the report of her safety.

Besides Capt. Rogers, the Breed had seven or cight men on board when she left this port, including two mates. None of the names of the men, except that of the Captain, could be ascertained here yesterday.

John Boynton, now in this port, sailed on her last season as cook, and was about to ship again when an accident to an arm prevented him.

The place where the Breed is said to have been wrecked is but a few miles from Two Rivers, where the Magellan went down with nine persons Nov. 8, 1877. This late disaster, it would seem, promises to become almost as much of a mystery, so far as details are concerned, as the one noted above.

mystery, so far as details are concerned, as the one into da hove.

Greefal Dispatch to The Trionne.

CLEFILAND, O., March 26.—The schr G. C. Breed, owned by Eugene Mathiest, which left Chicago on the 22d for Escansba to load with iron ore, has not been heard from by the owner, who has been anxiously swaiting intelligence. He figured that she was out in the storm of Sunday and Monday, and feared that something might have happened to her. She is fourtien years old, worth about \$4,000, and rated A 2. William Rogers, of Cleveland, is her Captain, and the crew was picked up mostly in Chicago. Upon hearing the report from Chicago at midnight that the vessel was lost, Mr. Mathiest at midnight that the vessel was lost, Mr. Mathiest was greatly surprised and excited, of course. He said the vessel was considered perfectly seaworthy, but would hardly endure so terrible a storm as that of Sunday night.

SALLORS IN COUNCIL. A large meeting of sailors and seamen was held at the Twelfth Street Turner-Hall last evening, the at the Twelfth Street Turner-Hall last evening, the object, as near as could be learned, being to organize a Union similar to that of the lumbershovers. Most of the time was occupied in speechmaking, and most of the speeches were rambling, and no an outsider, appeared to be aimless. At times the confusion was great, owing to the presence of several drunken persons, but they were threatened with expulsion until they were sobersed, and the gathering became orderly and more business-like. The meeting resulted finally in an agreement being reached to organize the sailors into a Union, and in the forming of a nucleus for such an organization and the election of temporary ofhers and the appointment of a committee to canvass among the sailors and solicit their co-operation and financial support. A Mr. Powers, connected with the Lumber-Shovers' Union, was chosen President and Treasurer, and John Johnson was elected Secretary. Another meeting is to be held in a few days, at which the aim of the organization will be more definitely determined and set forth. So far its chief onject is understood to be to secure for sailors \$1.50 a day as wages, and during the meeting one of the speakers went so far as to advise his hearers to refuse to work for a less sum, and to strike when the time came if the wassel-owners refused to accede to their demands.

LAUNCH OF TUGS. The Chicago Bredging and Dock Company have just lannened two new tug-boats at their yards on Goose Island. The first is the tug A. S. Allen, a staunch little crafth, of eighteen tons burthen, forty-five feet in length, and built especially for the Company's peculiar business, at a cost of \$5,000. The F. R. Crane, named after the President, Mr. Orane, is a perfect model in her way. She was launched at 3:30 vesterday afternoon. She is a fifty-six feet long and twenty-five tons plurthen. She is as well constructed as any towboat on the river. She is complete in all her appointments, and fitted up with acat and comfortable cabins. She cost \$7,500, and will be ready for work next week.

THE MINNIE CORLETT. The body of Mr. Duncan, who was growned Sun-day morning while attempting to escape from the scow Minnie Corlett when she was driven on the scow Minnie Coriett when she was driven on the piling at the foot of Fifteenth street, has not yet been recovered. A report that it had been was not correct. Mr. Duncan was 50 years old, and a single man. He was an experienced lake mariner, and well fiked by all who knew him. Capt. Peter Burmeister and Peter E. Jensen are the owners of the Coriett,—or rather what is left of her,—and will abandon bor as a total wreck. She rated B 2, and was valued at \$2,000. There was no insur-ance upon her.

PROPOSED NEW SURVEY. occiation, of New York, has been visiting the different lake ports, among others, Detroit. The object of Capt. Parker's visit is to establish a new mode of classification and inspection on the lakes. The survey, as he proposes, is to be made by members are familiar only with sea-going vessels and but slightly acquainted with the requirements of lake vessels, lake-vessel men say that it is hard to discover in what manner the proposed change would work any good.—Detroit Free Press, 28th.

Last Saturday evening William Baine and six other fishermen living at South Chicago, while on their return home from Popple Point, Ind., where they had been during the day driving piles for their pound nets, were overtaken by the storm and driven toward the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad breakwater off Whiting's, Ind. They struck the piling ave minutes after the storm arose, and only succeeded in saving their lives. Their bost, piledriver, etc., was a total wreck. Their loss will cover \$500.

Darley, now laying in the river just east of Clark street, and will sail for Buffalo next Monday in company with the Golden West, Capt. Everetts. Both vessels are loaded with corn. under charters made in the winter. The series S. V. R. Watson. Capt. Boland, is also receiving her ontit, and will get away with her cargo of corn next Monday.

THE E. C. HUTCHINSON. THE E. C. HUTCHINSON.

The sehr Rmma C. Hutchinson left Buffalo for this port on Thursday night, but meeting with head-winds, and being short of provisions, on Saturday put into Erie, where she now lies, and will remain there until the wind changes. She is chartered for coal from here to Chicago at 50c by Mr. Thomas Axworthy. The owner says the report as to her losing salls is untrue.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

ERIE. EIGIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

KRIE, Pa., March 26.—The schr Emma C.

Hutchinson has repaired her damages sustained in last Saturday's storm, and this evening left for Clavaland.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

The schr M. W. Page was engaged for 50,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 2%c per bu yesterday on 'Change, and dropped down from her winter moorings to load.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Chicago.—The schr J. T. Ward is receiving extensive repairs. Ethe schr Truman Moss was receiving her outilt yesterday... The only departures from the port yesterday were the stimes Tracedell and Alpens... Ten or fifteen vessels lying along the river are receiving new coats of paint.... Several propellers were "fired up" yesterday for the purpose of testing their hollers and machinery.... The Milwankee Wisconsin, of Monday, contains several storm items, but no reports of disasters of a serious nature... The schrs Charles Hibbard and B. F. Wade were taken yesterday for ties and bark, respectively from Kewannee, on p. t... An inquiry was made yesterday for a vessel to go to Ludington for lumber at \$1.25 per m, but none was offered... Capt. W. Cummings is coming here from Detroit to run between this port and Duluth. He sailed the prop Annle L. Craig for several years... The Goodrich stmrs Oconto and Menominee did not arrive yesterday, as expected, the storm having delayed them, but it is probable they will reach here to-day.... Capt. Graham arrived from Milwankee yesterday, where his vessel, the schr A. J. Rogers, is receiving a thorough rebuild, and will come about April 10 as good as new. The Milwankee Ship-Yard Company have the work on hand.

ELSEWHERE.—The schr I. L. Quimby is being thoroughly repaired at Vermillion, where she is owned by Fisher & Co. She will have a new set of wire rigging and sails... Mate Lindsay, of the steamship Balicatine, fell from a staging into the hold on Saturday afternoon at Milwankee, and suisained a severe sprain of fracture of one of his ankles, which will confine him to the house for fully six weeks... The steam-barge Colin Campbell went into Messra. Wolf & Davidson's dry-dock, Milwankee, Monday afternoon to put on a wheel of Sheriff's make. The steam-barge William Crippen is also booked for docking at the same yard to receive new keelsons and be refastened. The tug Crusader has left Port Huron for Cleveland, where she with a complete outfit, she will lay in w NAVIGATION NOTES.

PORT OF CHICAGO. since our last report: inmber.
CLEARANCES—Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
The following vessels cleared light: Schrs M. Dali,
Alnapee; Wolverine, Grand ilaveau, Mary, Musgegon;
A. O. Hanson, Manistee: Badical, Portage; Charlotte
Raab, Ahnapee: Liziel Doak, St. Joseph; Bertha Parsons, Sheboyban; Rouse Simmons, Muskegon.

CITY FINANCES.

tions Made by the Special Recommendations Made by the Special Committee of the Citizens' Association. The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association, while unable, at present, to decide upon the adoption of the report of the Special Committee presented on Saturday last, have decided to publish it, thus inviting public discussion. They also express a desire to co-operate with the authorities in an effort to have the assessment made in accordance with the true intent and spirit of the law. Final action was postponed on account of the absence of some of the Committee, and they desire it to be disinctly understood that the following report has not, as yet, been recommended or disapproved y the Citizens' Association:

by the Citizens' Association:

To the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association of Chicago -GENTLEMEN: Your Committee to whom was referred the following resolution:

"Resolved. That a Committee of Seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the present financial condition of the City of Chicago, and to suggest such remedy as to them may appear proper, "have faithfully investigated the questions presented for their consideration, and beg herewith to present the results thereof:

at the present time, in a most CRITICAL AND EMBARRASSING POSITION.

No money is on hand to defray the necessary and legitimate expenses. No provision is made to secure the same, and it appears to your Jommittee, after very thorough investigation, that there is no method by which any provision can be regularly made which will be available in time to meet the

emergency.

The reason of this singular state of affairs will be found in the late decision of the Supreme Court of this State, to the effect that "taxes cannot be anticipated." This decision came so unexpectedly

emergency.

The reason of this singular state of affairs will be found in the late decision of the Supreme Court of this State, to the effect that "faxes cannot be anticipated." This decision came so unexpectedly to our city officers that it found the city coffers empty. All the appropriations heretofore made were expended previous to the decision. Nothing can be expected from this source. To make an appropriation that will be available in the present emergency is impossible, as a glance at the time ordinarily used in the process required by law to make and collect an appropriation will show.

Sec. 89 of Chapter 24 of finances, in relation to cities e.e., says: "Sec. 2. The City Council of cities ... shall, within the first quarter of each fiscal year, pass an ordinance, to be termed the Annual Appropriation bill, in which such corporate anthorities may appropriate such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of such corporation; and in such ordinance shall specify the objects and purposes for which such appropriations shall be made at any other time within such fiscal year, unless the proposition to make each appropriation has been first sanctioned by a majority of the legal voters of such city or village, either by a petition signed by them, or at a general or special election duly called therefor.

After this appropriation is made it is certified by the Clerk of the Council to the County Clerk. Books are then prepared and passed to the Assessor by the 1st of May succeeding. During the two following months the assessment is made, and the books are returned to the County Clerk, and forwarded to the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the use of the State. The assessment is next made by the County Clerk, and forwarded to the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the use of the State. The assessment is next made by the County Clerk, and forwarded to the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the use of the State. The assessment as equalized by the State. The assessment is next ma

contains, when the care of lake vessels, lake-vessel men say that it is hard to discover in what manner the proposed change would work any good.—Datroit Free Press, 26th.

THE ICE TRADE.

If it had been known at an earlier date that ice would have become such a valuable article, the harvest would have been great. A vessel cargo of lee at the present time is valued at \$1,500. Last week half a dozen schooners loaded, and the Prince Alfred, Mary Ann, and Sweet Home are filling at Joy's Bay, Wolf Island, where the ice is said to be good and about fourteen inches thick. Companies of young men on Wolf island have taken out a large quantity of ice, and banked it up for shipment to the West.—Kingston Whig.

FISHERMEN IN BAD LUCK.
Last Saturday evening William Baine and six other shermen living at South Chicago, while on their return home from Popple Point, Ind., where they had been during the day driving piles for their pound nets, were overtaken by the storm and driven toward the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad break-waler off Whiting's, Ind. They struck the piling five minutes after the storm arose, and only succeeded in saving their lives. Their loss will towar \$500.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE UPRELD

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The dont within the law as laid equal to a military necessity. The only question is: How shall it be done within the law as laid equal to a military necessity. The only question is: How shall it be done within the law as laid equal to a military necessity. The only question is: How shall it be done within the law as laid equal to a military necessity. The only question is: How shall it be done within the law as laid equal to a military necessity. The only question is: How shall it be done within the law as laid equal to a military necessity. The only question is: How shall it be done within the law as laid even the first support constitute is that the creditors. The only question is that the creditors of the city should prove from the support of the city should prove

ther.

Your Committee desire to be understood as ecommending the giving of warrants under the pecial circumstanes of this case. As a system it are reprehensible, but it must constantly be borne a mind that it is created by the necessity imposed the design of the Sungaron Court, and which is reprehensible, but it must constantly be borne in mind that it is created by the necessity imposed by the decision of the Supreme Court, and which cannot be ignored, and the necessity to have Government, which cannot be had by any other means. It is only to bridge over the present difficulty. When that is done the system should cease. Your Committee are aware that the foregoing refers only to temporary relief. They deem it, now-ever, within the scope of the resolution as well as their duty to present some suggestion bearing upon THE QUESTION OF PERMANENT RELIEF.

Alter much attention to the subject, your Committee are of the opinion that the present difficulty originates from disregard of the law in regard to the standard of valuation in making the assessments. By Sec. 90. Revenue law of our State, each Assessor is required to return his assessment books to the County Clerk, verified by his affidavit substantially in the following term:

State of Illinois. — County, as: I. — Assessories

ments. Assessor is required to return his assessment books to the County Clerk, verified by his affidavit substantially in the following term:

State of Illinois, — County, ss.: I. — Assessor — do solemnig wear that the book to which this is strached contains a correct and full list of all the real (or "personal property," as the case may be) subject to taxastion in — so far as I have been able to ascertain the same; and that the assessment value set down in the proper column opposite the several kinds and description of property is, in each case, the fair cash value of sever per the assessment walue set down in the proper column opposite the several kinds and description of property is, in each case, the fair cash value of sever per the sessment has been corrected by a Town Board. "except as corrected by the Town Board", and that the footings of the several columns in said book and tabular statements returned herowith is correct, as I verily believe.

Although as the oath above (as well as the whole law) shows "the fair cash value" is the lawful rule of valuation, it is a well-known fact that of raile years the property throughout the State has been assessed no higher than 40 to 50 per cent of its "fair cash value." Among other reasons which induced this evasion of the correct valuation, probably the strongest were a provision of law requiring a two-mill tax for a State Sinking Fund. This has expired by limitation. And a law known as the "grab law," having been declared unconstitutional, is no longer in force. These two special inducements to a low valuation having ceased, your Committee are aware of no other sufficiently strong, unless there is to be supposed a desire in the different communities to evade their legitimate burdens by throwing them on their more honest neighbors. Your Committee will not suppose such a desire. Your Committee will not suppose such a desire. They can be accepted to the correct waluation of a least \$2,000,000. The prefer the city nor any other part of the state will be a number to

expenditures.

With economy, the maxim 'pay as you go'might thus become a possibility. Your Committee, in view of the premises, believe steps should be taken to secure this desirable result, and, as aid thereto, recommend to the consideration of the Association the following resolution: Association the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Association recommend to the City Government of the City of Chicago that an effort be made through the Auditor of Public Accounts to secure a compliance with the law as regards the rule of valuation in the assessment of property, by each and every one of the Association of property, by each and every one of the Association of property, by each and every one of the Association of the Assoc

any attempted and where the have an its act and assessment can be secured, the fruits thereof can be realized by the middle of next October. The State Board will then have disposed of the question of equalization upon the basis of a "fair cash valuation" of property in Chicago, which should not we think, fail below \$20,000, and this will render the \$2,700,000 before shown available. It is proper to add, this will not make any difference in regard to the amount of tax to be paid, as that depends wholly and only upon the appropriation made, and where the valuation is high the rate per cent is low, and vice versa. Your Committee feel assured that such action will have the wholesome effect of producing a tendency to a

will nave the dency to a MORB UNIFORM ASSESSMENT throughout the State, a necessity which will be forced upon us sooner or later by the action of the judiciary.

WISCONSIN.

What the Machine Element Has Done for the Republican Party in the State, and What President Hayes Has Done for the

Machine Element.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Wis., March 26.—The Republican party of Wisconsin cannot be held up at this moment "before all Israel and the sun" as a conspicuous example of harmony, consist-ency, or happiness. Senator Howe's philippic ast Mr. Hayes had its spring and inspirathereof:
Your Committee find that the GovernYour Committee find that the Governtion in an old trouble that has vexed the souls
for the City of Chicago is. tion in an old trouble that has vexed the souls of some of the Wisconsin Federal officeholders for a long time. Ever since the President issued his famous Civil-Service order requesting Federal officeholders to take a back seat at caucuses and conventions, where they could "see just as well," a certain wing of the party in the Badger State, of which Senator Howe is the chief exponent and representative, has been very unhappy. Under the skillful manipulations of Mr. E. W. Keyes, the then Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, ably assisted by Matt H. Carpenter, formerly United States Senator, and Senator Howe, the machine in politics was a very potent and, at the same time, a very dirty and discreditable affair. The order of the President struck off the heads of more than one-half of the members of the State Central Committee, whose lamentations filled the landa at the time, and are now echoed back by the senior Senator from his high seat in Congress. Mr. Keyes kicked hard, and went hastily to Washington to see Mr. Hayes about it, telegraphing that he was "coming with the whole Wisconsin delegation behind him." They came, they saw, but they did not conquer. Mr. Hayes was wisely inflexible, and Mr. Keyes was reduced to the sad alternative of relinquishing the Madison Post-Office or of resigning the chairmanship of the Central Committee. Mr. Hayes had probably had his attention called to the fact that the people of Wisconsin had become so disgrasted with the "machine," as directed and controlled by Howe, Carpenter, Keyes & Co., that 88,000 Republicans who voted for Grant in 1872 absented themselves from the polls in 1873, thus encompassing the defeat of Gen. Washburn for Governor, and electing that noted moral philosopher and political economist, William R. Taylor.

It cannot be expected that the President should have very great respect for the efficiency of this Wisconsin "machine," when, after an unbroken, series of Renyallican, with the machine, of Renyallican, with the machine, of Renyallican, wit

for Governior, and electing that noted moral philosopher and political economist, William R. Taylor.

It cannot be expected that the President should have very great respect for the efficiency of this Wisconsin "machine," when, after an unbroken series of Republican victories, stretching over a period of cighteen years, the Democrats are allowed to carry the State by a majority of over 15,000, and elect thirty majority in the popular branch of the Legislature. After such a catastrophy, under such circumstances, the wisdom of such a policy and the skill of sinch management might properly be called in question. It was in the adverse times of salary-grab and back-pay that Howe sent word to Keyes advising him to "blanket Carpenter and myself and let us stand in the stable until the storm passes." It would nave been better for Howe if his trainer had kept him in the stable last Monday, nicely blanketed. He would have been in better condition for the next Senatorial race.

And now all three of these disappointed politicans have had a certain measure of petty revenge. (1) Keyes manipulated the last State Convention that he was permitted to call, and, with the aid of Congressman Pound, who was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, had a platform put forth that openly damned the President's Southern policy with faint praise, and every other direct resolution on national affairs was neutralized by an "if" or a "but." (2) Mr. Carpenter took his revenge for the destruction of his old machine by appearing in the Electoral Commission controversy, not for Tilden, as he said, but for "the 10,000 disfranchised electors of Louisiana." (3) And, last of all, Senator Howe, who was not oppointed Chief Justice, nor allowed to dispense the patronage of his State as he pieased, and whose sands of political life have about run out, rises in his place in the Senate and proclaims to the world the exact nature of his disease.

But it must not be supposed that the Republican party of Wisconsin consists altogether of machine me, and offi

LOCAL POLITICS.

Nominees of the Various Republican Town Conventions.

Selecting an Alderman in the Eighth Ward--- Democratic Meetings.

The Republican Convention of the Town of North Chicago was held at Turner Hall yester-day afternoon. The delegations were pretty full, and the representation eminently respect-W. C. Daniels called the Convention to order,

and nominated Oscar Cobb as Chairman and Henry Kneip as Secretary. They were elected. The first business was the nomination of town Michael Petrie and James F. White were nominated for the office of Assessor, and, the nom-nations being declared closed, balloting was proceeded with. Mr. Petric received the total

vote of the Convention, and was declared the nominee, and in answer to repeated calls came forward and returned thanks in a few remarks. Nominations for Collector were then declared in order. Frederick J. Miller and William Batterman were placed in nomination. An in-formal ballot gave Miller 19 and Batterman 9

formal ballot gave Miller 19 and Batterman 9
votes, and on the formal ballot Miller received
21 votes to 7 for Batterman. Miller was subsequently declared the nomine, and the nomination was made unanimous.

For Supervisor, the nominations were Charles
Hartwig, C. W. Fuller, and John Murphy. On
the informal ballot Hartwig received 10, Fuller
13, and Murphy 5 votes. Mr. Murphy's name
was then withdrawn, and the formal ballot resulted—Fuller 21 and Hartwig 7 votes. Mr.
Fuller's nomination was made unanimous.

For Town Clerk, Waiter G. Goodrich and H.
B. Brusewick were placed in nomination. After
an informal ballot the nomination of Mr. Brusewick was made unanimous.

On motion, the Chairman then appointed the
following as members of the Town Central
Committee, one being from each ward: C. W.
Andrews, Jr., Charles Probst, G. A. Gruss, and
Oscar Coobb.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

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THE SOUTH TOWN.

L. Convention was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There was a large lobby present. L. L. Coburn presided, and H. T. Birch acted as Secretary.

After adopting the report of the Committee on Credentials, there being no contests, it was decided to make the nominations in the following order: Assessor, Supervisor, Clerk, and Collector. Mr. E. G. Keith offered the following:

collector.

Mr. E. G. Keith offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the lawful compensation of the South-Chicago Town-Collector is the sum of \$1,500, and that our nominee in accepting the same thereby pledges to us and the Republican party that, if elected, he will neither demand nor accept a sum exceeding that amount for the duties of said office.

Ex-Ald. Dixon said the Republican party ought to agree to furnish a bond. If that were not done, he would not favor the resolution. It was worth \$1,500 to get up the bond. There was no better man in the South Town than Dodge. [Applause.] He moved to amend by inserting and we pledge ourselves to assist the Collector in furnishing the necessary bond."

Mr. Keith said that the resolution was in accord with the law on the question of compensation. The law should be followed in order that Evans' footsteps might not be followed. The matter of bond was extraneous.

Ex-Ald. Dixon did not believe there was a mau in the Convention that could furnish a \$12,000,000 bond.

Ald. Stewart said injustice was done by turning out an honest Republican (Dodge) and giving the Collectorship to a member of the other party (Kimball). [Applause]. The Republicans would not submit to it.

Mr. Norman Williams spoke in favor of the resolution. Last year the 2 per cent went into the Town Treasury instead of into some one's pocket, and the result was there was no taxation for town expenses.

Mr. John B. Clough said the amendment was an intimation to the public that the man who was nominated was shaky on the bond question.

Ex-Ald. Dixon retorted that by mentioning \$1,500 the people were given to understand that the Convention was fearful of nominating a man who would charge more than the law allowed. [Laughter.]

Mr. D. J. Wren moved to lay the whole matters on the table.

wed. [Laughter.] Mr. D. J. Wren moved to lay the whole mat-

Mr. D. J. Wren moved to lay the whole mat-ter on the table.

The motion was agreed to—ayes, 26; noes, 18.
The following were named for Assessor: H.
C. Ballard, Julius Rodbertus, Frank Drake, Fred Geisler, J. H. Rees, W. H. B. Gray.

The first ballot, which was informal, resulted:
Ballard, 8; Rodbertus, 12; Drake, 12; Geisler, 1; Rees, 9; Gray.

Ballard, 8; Rodbertus, 12; Drake, 12; Geisler,
1; Rees, 9; Gray, 1.
A formal ballot resulted: Ballard, 18; Rodbertus, 5; Drake, 16; Rees, 9.
Before another was taken considerable figuring was done, and the changes were great. It resulted: Ballard, 20; Drake, 21; Rees, 2.
On the third ballot Ballard was nominated, receiving 23 votes to 18 for Drake and 2 for Rees. Mr. B. was Assessor in 1868.
Mr. Ballard was called for, and said there was a large amount of property in the South Town represented by bonds, stocks, etc., that had never been reached. He would try to unearth it, and make the owners pay their just propor-

never been reached. He would try to unearth it, and make the owners pay their just proportion of taxes. As to real estate, he would get the aid of prominent men in the business, and make it pay its just portion. He would have no favorites. [Apolause.]

Col. H. W. Jackson, the well-known lawyer, was nominated for Supervisor by acclamation.

For Clerk, E. L. W. Janssen, Charles L. Shorick, A. T. Hall, and Arthur J. Caton were named. After a lively fight, and ten ballots, Shorick got twenty-two votes, but a claim was made that a mistake had been made in announcing the vote of the First Ward, three of the delegates saying they had voted for Hall. made that a mistake had been made in announcing the vote of the First Ward, three of the delegates saying they had voted for Hall, while they had been credited to Shorick. On the stateenth ballot he was nominated.

Three were mentioned for Collector.—Philo G. Dodge, W. H. Eddy, better known as "Horse" Eddy, and Enos Ayres.

An informal ballot resulted: Dodge, 21; Ayres, 10; Eddy, 12

Mr. Dodge aliuded to the trouble he had had last year, attributing his failure to discharge his duties to a combination headed by E. G. Mason. Thanking the Convention for the expression of confidence, he withdrew his name. On the formal ballot Ayres received 24 votes and Eddy 19, and the former was unanimously nominated.

and Eddy 19, and the former was unanimously nominated.
On motion of ex-Ald. Dixon, the following Town Committee was selected by the delegations: First Ward, Stephen F. Brown: Second, J. B. Chaffee; Third, Augustus N. Eddy; Fourth, J. W. Stewart; Fifth, Michael Schmitz. The Convention then adjourned.

Fourth, J. W. Stewart; Fifth, Michael Schmitz. The Convention then adjourned.

The Republican Town Convention for West Chicago was held yesterday afternoon in Billings Hall, southwest corner Halsted and Washington streets. Ou motion, L. L. Bond was made temporary Chairman, and H. D. Jennings temporary Secretary. On motion, the following Committee on Credentials was appointed, those wards in which there was a contest not being represented on such Committee: J. S. Hair, Sixth; W. S. Dunham, Seventh; Chris Mamer, Eighth; J. R. Flovd, Ninth; W. Hayward, Tenth; D. J. Avery, Eleventh; Twelith Ward, contested; J. A. Rosch, Thirteenth; Fourtenth Ward, contested; J. A. Rosch, Thirteenth; Fourtenth Ward, contested. After an absence of two hours, the Committee reported the names from the seven uncontested wards as already given in these columns. The question as between the club and primary delegates in the Twelfth and Fourteenth Wards was settled as far as the Committee was concerned by recommending that the delegates elected by the Clubs be admitted. The report was accepted. It was decided that the nominations be made in the order named in the call.

The only nomination for Supervisor was Julius Pedersen. He was nominated by acclamation. For Assessor the nominations were James N. Clark and Nicholas Mohr. The result of the informal ballot was as follows: Clark, 53; Mohr, 28.

The formal ballot resulted in giving Clark all

Ward, William Williams; Fourteenth Ward, ion then adjourned.

The Convention then adjourned.

SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward Republicans held a meeting last evening at No. 511 State street. Mr. M. A. Farwell occupied the chair and Mr. R. M. Mitchell acted as Secretary. Mr. Ballard, the Republican candidate for Assessor in the South Town, then addressed the meeting. Remarks were also made by Mesars. Allen, Thomas, Packard, Page, Mason, Eddy, and others, all of whom, except Eddy, supported the nomipations of yesterday's Convention. Eddy, however, plainly announced that he would not support all the ticket. He criticised Ayres and others in a rather ungloved way, but created considerable merriment, and evidently had a number of sympathizers. Apparently the Second Ward Republican Club is not a unit in favor of the nominations.

pathizers. Apparently the Second Ward Republican Club is not a unit in favor of the nominations.

THE RIGHTH WARD.

There was a largely-attended meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Club last evening in a vacant store underneath the Halsted Street Opera-House, for the purpose of nominating a caudidate for Alderman. Besides the members of the Club, however, there was a gang of Frank Lawler's constituents in the rear of the room, who came with the double intent of getting up a row and foisting upon the meeting as objectionable candidate, whose nomination would be the certain means of returning Lawler to a seat in the new Council. But the scheme proved a failure in both particulars. There was a good deal of yelling, hooting, and hissing, but no row, and the meeting, instead of nominating an objectionable man, put up an honest, respectable Democrat living in the ward, who will give the present incumbent a hard tussle, and who will in all probability be elected.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. B. Sherman, President of the Club. After the minutes had been read and approved, Mr. Sherman said he was obliged to leave in order to meet an engagement, and requested Mr. George W. Spofford to come forward and occupy the chair. Mr. Spofford complied with the request, and in taking the chair stated that the object of the meeting was to nominate an Alderman. Never before had so much calmness and determination been necessary on the part of the citzens, and it became their duty to select the best man possible to represent the jward. There were contracts to be let for the new City-Hall, and the man selected must be one who would execute the great and important trust in a just, upright, honorable way. The question of the dome to the Court-House was also involved. To build that dome would cost \$1,000,000. Were the people prepared to build such a costly ornament, visible only out on the lake? Another question to come up before the new Council was the extension of the city-rail-way charters for ninety-uine years, and the p

vote for giving them these franchises if they would pay a reasonable compensation therefor. In some cities these companies had to pay one cent out of every fare into the City Treasury. One cent on every fare in Chicago would run the Police Department and the schools. The man to be nominated should be one who would stand up unflinchingly in behalf of the people and defend their rights. No man should be selected who was not firm, determined, and unyielding on the side of right. Mr. Spofford's remarks were received with applause.

Mr. Chris Mamer, Chairman of the Commit-Mr. Chris Mamer, Chairman of the Commit-tee appointed at the last meeting to report the names of five gentlemen from whom a candi-date for Alderman was to be selected, presented the names of James J. Wishart, Thomas Sen-nott, O. W. Barrett, Mr. Perry, and Peter But-ton.

Mr. Lussen, one of the Committee, announced that one or two of the gentlemen would not

hat one or two of the gentlemen would not serve. From his investigations, he was able to say that Mr. Barrett would poll the strongest Republican vote in the ward. say that Mr. Barrett would poll the strongest Republican vote in the ward.

Then were there yells and cries from the Lawlerites for Sennott. The speaker was invited time after time to sit down, but he positively declined to do any such thing. The Club, he said, ran this thing, and not the mob, and he would not be put down.

Somebody moved that Frank Lawler address the meeting. The mob around the mover yelled approval, and themover put the motion and declared it carried. Lawler, however, did not appear.

not appear.

Mr. Lussen again got the floor, and moved that the Club proceed to nominate from the names proposed, or else indorse Thomas Keat-

There was a repetition of the yelling, hissing, hooting, and bellowing, interspersed with cries for Sennott from Lawler's gang.

Mr. Bell managed to make himself heard above the din, and moved to indorse Thomas Keating.

A man in the back of the room, but a member of the Club, moved to make Keating's indorse-

A man in the back of the room, but a member of the Club, moved to make Keating's indorsement unanimous.

Amidst great confusion the Chairman put the motion. The ayes were many and loud, and the moes were not so stroug. Keating was declared the nominee.

The Lawlerites saw they had been beaten, but they kept up their inferoal noise for all that, in the midst of it somebody moved to adjourn, and the inotion was carried. The Lawler gang retired to the sidewalk to vent their feelings, and the Club members retired with the consciousness that, since the election of a Republican was a foregone impossibility, they had done the next best thing in nominating a Democrat who will probably be elected, and who will represent the ward with credit to himself and his constituents.

North-rown Democratic Central Committee met last evening at the Revere House to place in nomination a Collector vice Miller, resigned. On motion, Mr. N. M. Blumenthal, a real-estate dealer and property-owner from the Fitteenth Ward, was unanimously nominated for Collector of the North Town.

TENTH WARD.

CHICAGO, March 28.—To the Republican Voters

THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY

for Collector of the North Town.

TENTH WARD.

CHICAGO, March 28.—To the Republican Voters of the Touth Ward.—Gentlemen: I positively decline the honor of a re-election as Alderman of this ward, my business requiring my entire attention at the present time. Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me by placing my name in nomination, I remain, your obedient servant, George E. White.

for the honor you have contented appearing my name in nomination, I remain, your obedient servant, GEORGE E. WHITE.

SOUTH TOWN DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of South Town officers was held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. There was a pretty fair attendance, and the proceedings were conducted decently and in order. Mr. George W. Wood was in the chair, and Mr. Nathan Hoffheimer acted as Secretary. The meeting resulted in the nomination of the following officers: Clinton Briggs for Collector; Cornelius Tracey, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Douglas place and Lairel street, for Assessor; Judge N. B. Boyden, for Supervisor; Mr. Diest, of the Fifth Ward, for Town Clerk. The meeting was a remarkably peaceful one, and the nominations were accepted and voted upon with hardly any dissent. A motion was carried indorsing the nomination for Alderman of Mr. O. B. Phelps. The meeting then adjourned.

"CO-OPERATIVE RENTING."

Which Is the Locution apon Which the St.
Louis Directory Man Bases His Figures
This Year—The Immeasurable General
Superexcellence of St. Louis, as Established by This Industrious Printer.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.
St. Louis, Mo., March 28.—Gould's City Directory will be given to the public to-morrow.

It will contain some interesting information never before published concerning the growth and business of St. Louis during the past year. The impression is corrected that St. Louis has fallen back in population during the past year, the apparent reduction being due to the fact that, by "co-operative renting," the population has become more concentrated. The total population of the city, according to the Directory statistics, is placed at 503,635, which, though not much of an increase, is looked upon as better than a falling-off.

Pedersen. He was nominated by acclamation. For Assessor the nominated by acclamation. Clark and Nicholas Mohr. The result of the informal ballot was as follows: Clark, 58; Mohr, 28.

The formal ballot resulted in giving Clark all the votes in the Convention except one, and he was declared nominated. For Collector the nominees were Thomas Parker, William Swissler, and J. M. Terwilliger. The informal ballot resulted as follows: Parker, 35; Swissler, 35; Terwilliger, 2.

The formal ballot resulted as follows: Parker, 35; Swissler, 49; Terwilliger, 1.

Mr. Swissler, 35; Terwilliger, 1.

Mr. Swissler, 40; Ter

vancing since 1873, the imported goods showing an increase since then, while the exports show an increase from 1,638,672 tons exported in 1873, to 2,230,520 in 1877, which was but very little below the figures of 1876.

MINNESOTA.

Vote on Building a Bridge. The Investiga-tion of the St. Peter Insane Asylum. Special Disputch to The Tribuna. Sr. Paul., Minn., March 26.—A light vote was cast to-day in this county on a proposition for the building of a free bridge over the Mississippi at Fort Snelling. The proposition was undoubtedly carried. The purpose is to give free access to this city to the farmers and villagers of Hennepin and Carrer Counties.

The Senate Committee inquiring into the alleged abuses at the State Insane Asylum at St.

Peter suspended investigation this morning on account of the non-attendance of members of the Committee. The testimony thus far develops less cause of general complaint than might be expected in so large an establishment. The serious facts shown are that the keeper of the "separated department," named Betts, had, in one or two instances, displayed passionate temper in the treatment of patients, and that, in one instance, a patient, weak from persistent refusal to eat had died, presumably from strangulation caused by Betts having him held down and his mouth roughly forced open while soup was poured down his throat. One witness wore that Betts jammed a plug with which he opened the patient's mouth down into the throat. The witness who swore to this acknowledged to having himself boxed the ears of another patient. Another patient, a feeble woman, was left alone in a bath-tub and in a few moments was found fatally scaided, some other patients having turned on the hot water. The witnessee are former attendants, who struck against Betts, and were discharged. had, in one or two instances, dist

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

PAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF MR.

SOTHERN. WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND EVENING, LAST PERFORMANCES OF

LORD DUNDREARY. THURSDAY EVENING, in accordance with the general desire of the public. MR. SOTHERN will appear as DE LACY FITZ ALTAMONT, in the immensel

A CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN

Sothern as the Crushed. Friday, Benefit of Mr. Sothern. GREAT DOUBLE BILL. DAVID GARRICK A REGULAR FIX.

SOTHERN IN BOTH PLAYS. SATURDAY MATINEE. DAVID GARRICK and A REGULAR FIX. Saturday Night-LAST OF SOTHERN-A CHU HOOLEY'S THEATRE---SUNDAY.

GRAND MUSICAL BANQUET. Mr. D. de Vivo tares great pleasure in announcing that the famous HUNGARIAN NIGHTINGALE, MILIE DE MURSKA the reigning Queen of Song. after a most successful our of concerts in Australia, New Zealand, and Cali ornia, will make her re-catre in Calcago in Only On

GRAND DE MURSKA CONCERT Sunday Evening, March 31. M'lle DE MUISKA will appear jointly with Sig. BRIGNOLI, the Prince of Tenors. Sig. SUSINI, the world-renowned Basso. Mr. MAKIN, the eminent Basso-Cantante. Sig. CICCONE, the celebrated Clarionet Solotst. Mr. JOHN HILL, the distinguished Planist

Sale of seats on and after Friday at the box-office. Prices, \$1, 75c, and 50c, according to location.

THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY FOR ONLY A SHORT TIME, IN THE GREAT SUCCESS,

A CELEBRATED CASE. Every Night and Saturday Matinee. SECURE YOUR SEATS. Superb Scenery! Artistic Acting! HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. Haverly......Proprietor and Manage Great Successful Wednesday Matinee and Night,
FRANK MAYO
In his Famous Character of DAVY GROCKETT, in
Murdoch's klyl of the Backwoods, Davy Crockett.
Miss JOSEPHINE LAURENS as Eleanor Vaughn.
Fine Cast throughout. New Scenery, painted expressly
for this piece. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at
2:30. Monday, the magnificent Trip to the Moon. Sale
of seats commences Thursday, Sith.

FOLLY THEATRE. CROWDED HOUSES. LITTLE BO-PEEP

MARKHAM, the Beautiful, THE FOY SISTERS, HUGH FAY, and
THE MARTINETTIS.
GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2 P. M. COLISEUM NOVLETY THEATRE. This Evening-Grand Matinee Friday.
OUR BOARD-IN-HOUSE.

Tremeudous Success and Palpable Hit of
Whittingham and Newman,
Elsa Carnissa.
Howland Sisters.
Prices—25, 35, and 50e.
Lillian Forrest. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS

Palpable Hit—HARRY G RICHMOND—Arlington, Rice, Kemble, Linden, Welch, Rice, California Quar-tette. Grand Matinee at 2p. m. Popular prices—25, 50, and 75c. Boxoffice open all day. FUN 1

PROF. CARPENTER TO NIGHT,

Mesmerism and Psychology. Commence at 8 p. m.

Admission, 25 and 35 cents.

They Could See It, They Could See It.

It was so spare Benson's Capcine Forous Plaster with other porous plasters on exhibition, that it was greatly apperior to any of tarm, and the parties of the state of

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

WASHING Positively harmless to clothing, fortilly unlike anything ever pound equals a pound of soos. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher recommends it to all housekeepers. End by Grocers. Price, S cents. Dept. 21 Platt-61. New York.

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Uni-caso and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicag at 10:30 a.m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

— Depot corner of Wells and Kingle-sta.

— Depot corner of Canal and Kingle-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake at., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 30 Clarkst., and at depots.
Trains. | Leave. | Arrive.

Mendota & Gelesburg Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p.m. Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p.m. Packford & Freeport Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p.m. Packford & Freeport Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p.m. Packford & Freeport Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p.m. Packford & Freeport Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p.m. Packford & Freeport Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p.m. Packford & Freeport Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p.m. Packford & Express. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p.m. Packford & Express. 7:25 p.m. 7:45 p.m. Packford & Express. 7:25 p.m. Packfor

CHICAGO ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph-st.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex "12:30 p. m. " 3:35 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex " 9:00 a. m. " 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis Springfield & Teras | 9:00 a. m. " 7:00 a. m.
Peoris Burlington (Fast Ex 9:00 p. m. | 7:00 a. m.
System of Express | 9:00 p. m. | 7:00 a. m.
Syrestor Lacon, Wash ton Ex "12:30 p. m. " 3:35 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommdat'n " 5:00 p. m. " 9:20 a. m. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Leave. | Arrive. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairis du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winoua.

LLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 46:55 p. m. Day Express. 8:40 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 45:55 p. m. 10:50 a. m. Atlantic Express (dally). 5:15 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 10:43 a. m. 10:50 p. m. 10:43 a. m. 10:50 p. m. 10:43 a. m. 10:50 p. m. 10 PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHIOAGO BAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. | Arrive. 8:00 a. m. 7:00p. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. 9:10 p. m. 6:30 4. BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. PITTISBURG, UINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS E. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side. | Depart. | Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lou-isville. Columbus & East Day Express. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. in. Kight Express. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. in. Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Cincinnett, Indianapolis & Depart. Arrive.

Louisville Day Express. ... * 9:30 s. m. * 9:00 p. m.
Night Express. ... * 8:00 p. m. * 7:30 s. m. CHICAGO, BOCK INLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman etc. Ticket Office, 58 Clark-st., Sherman House.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. Ticket Offices: 77 Clark at., 97 Dearborn-st., and Bepot.
corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Leave. Arrive.

St. Louis & Nashville Express 7:10 a.m. 11:00 p. m.
Nashville and Fiorida Express 8:25 p. m. 7:15 a.m.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Only Direct Line to France. WHITE STAR LINE United States and Royal Mail Steamers between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGSHEN, General Western Agent.

Brafts on Great Britain and Ireland. North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken Raits of passage—Frem New York to Southampton, London Havre, and Bremen, first cablin, 500; secons cabin, 500, gold; steerage, 300 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY WEA KNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL. a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circaiar. Price, SI per Box; Six Boxes, SJ, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York, MISCELLANEOUS.

MATHEY with great success by course don, and success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Landothers for the CAYLUS perior to all discourse of the CAYLUS perior to all the Propage of the CAYLUS charges, recent or of the CAYLUS charges, recent or of the CAYLUS CAPSULES should be propagated in the United States.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S

An affiction hath struck the Sherman House.
George Cobb has the crysipelas and Charley Hilton
is "feloniously" afficted,
The Lincoln Park Commissioners held a meeting
resterday afternoon in their room in the Ashland ock, and let the contract for 250 feet of break-ter to R. Kanters & Son.

The first counterfeit of the new silver dollar prought to official notice of the Government is very and as far as the color of the metal is concerned. n other respects it is a good imitation of the gen-

A man from No. 61 Chicago avenus, who was broken out with the small-pox, reported himself at the Health Office yesterday, and was sent to the pest-house. A case of varioloid was reported from No. 1 Archer avenue.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, opticism. 88 Madison street (Tribuxe Building), was at 8 s. m., 41 degrees: 10 s. m., 44; 12 m., 48; 3 p. m., 59; 8 p. m., 57. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.88; 8 p. m., 29.63. If the gentleman who picked up the little boy gobby Hayes, who had been run over by an Illinois central train near Harmon court on the 17th inst., will communicate his name and address to the nother, Mrs. Hayes. Room 13. No. 202 East Van laren street, he will confer a favor.

C. H. Preston is missing from No. 719 West Saperior street, and, as he is subject to fits of de-rangement, his friends are alarmed for his safety, lie is about 30 years of age, of medium height, air complexion, and has a brown mustache. When last seen he said he was going to the bank

for some money.

The report of the meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons Monday evening was erroneous, in that it gave an idea that the Society had disbanded. The action looking to consolidation with the Chicago Medical Society must be adopted by the latter body before the first-named will cease to exist. It will in any case meet on the second Monday in April.

second Monday in April.

Charles Harms desires information from Commusioners Senne, Cleary, Bradley, Wheeler, and Lenzen. He says that he has furnished the milk for the hospital for five years to the utmost satisfaction; that he bid 11½ cents per gallon at the late award, and yet that the contract was awarded to William Devine at 12½ cent per gallon. Now Mr. Harms, as a taxpayer, asks, Why?

The ordinance providing for the beensing of

Mr. Harms, as a taxpayer, asks, why?

The ordinance providing for the licensing of street-cars has become a law, and will go into force after the usual publication. No licenses will be taken out, and the city will begin a prosecution in the Police Court, which will wander up to the Supreme Court, where a final decision may be obtained some time next year. The Companies do not believe that it will be against them. A meeting of citizens who favor the establishment of a branch mint in this city was called for last evening, but, owing to a mistake in the call, not so many were present as were expected. It was informally agreed amongthose present to deter was informally agreed amongthose present to deter the meeting to Thursday of next week (April 4).

The Decorative Art Society met yesterday morning at the Palmer House, Mrs. J. Y. Scammon in the chair. The Treasurer, Mrs. W. K. Nixon, read her report, showing cash on hand \$1,087. The Chair announced that the terms of the drawing-classes were about to close, and the new classes commenced in April. Prof. Stanley Waters then delivered a highly interesting lecture upon the South Kensington Museum, after which the

meeting adjourned.

The annual meeting of Unity Church Society was held in the parlors of the church Monday evening. The meeting was well attended, and a very grarifying exhibit was made of the present condition of the Society, showing that a large floating dobt had been paid off, and that the church has never been in a more prosperous condition since its organization. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Trustees, Eli Bates, W. T. Thompson, R. W. Hosmer; Treasurer, John S. Prewer; Secretary, Edgar Holt. The thanks of the Society were tendered to the outgoing officers.

The Yacht Club met last night at the Sherman

the Society were tendered to the outgoing omeers. The Yacht Club met last night at the Sherman House, Commodore Munger in the chair, and twenty-five members present. Three applications for membership were received and laid over. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted a report making minor alterations. It was laid over under the rules. Resolutions for a banquet, for a uniform club-button, and for the wearing of uniforms at club meetings were offered by J. J. Wilson and lost. A motion to strike out Sec. 5 of the by-laws, and thereby allow boats to carry as

present yesterday afternoon, and said that he wou look into the powers of the Council to tax poo

Another instance of the manner in which the shameless divorce lawyer. Dexter, piled his remunerative calling was brought to light the other day in a New York police-court. Mrs. Rosa Nungasser, of that city, recently returned from a trip to Germany, and made the somewhat unpleasant and astonishing discovery that the male nember of their little comestic firm had taken unto himself snother wife. She had the male Nungasser arrested on a charge of abandonment and taken before Justice Otterbarg. On being arraigned, Nungasser explained that he had gotten a divorce last September in Salt Lake City. To sustain this he produced what purported to be a decree of divorce. The Judge asked him if he had ever lived in Utah, and the answer was a decided negative. Subsequent questioning reif he had ever lived in Utah, and the answer was a decided negative. Subsequent questioning revealed the fact that Dexter had done the business for him at a cost of \$75. The Judge remarked nonically that ne was sorry he could not recognize the decree for the reason that it did not hold good in New York, and the upshot of the matter was that the too-much-married man was ordered to pay the complainant \$2 per week and furnish bail in the sum of \$250. A failure to get the required bail resulted in Dexter's client getting a cot in jail.

A number of depositors in the Fideiity Savings Bank are thinking of asking Judge Moore to make an order directing Receiver Turpin to take depositors' hank-books in exchange for real estate, as has been done in the case of the German Savings Bank. The depositors' Committee, appointed some montas ago, has had the proposition under consideration, and is said to think very favorably of it. The order will probably be asked for in a few days. Receiver Turpin will make no opposition to the granting of the order, provided it is practicable and will penefit the small as well as the large creditors. If must first be determined how much the institution will pay, so that the Receiver may know how much real estate to allow on the books. Some of the depositors whose accounts are very small cannot very well avail themselves of the privilege unless they club together, and that would hardly be practicable. If it can be so arranged that no injustice will be done to any of the depositors, the Receiver will make no opposition to the project, and will only too gladly carry out the order of the Court and let the people have the real estate now on his hands, which cannot be sold for anything near what it is worth. He has not joined in asking the order, because he desires to let the depositors manage the scheme without any interference from him. He will leave entirely with them and the Court, and make no opposition whatever unless the thing should take such a shape as to be advantage to some and an injury to others.

THE APPRAISERS COMMITTEE.

The Social Custom-House Committee held a refulir seasion yesterday afternoon, at which the members of the Commission compared notes and memoranda, and in a manner reviewed the case. Nothing startling came up. F. W. Hoyne & Co. were represented; Mr. Smith, from the house of Jansen, McClurg & Co., made some statements regarding books, stationery, etc.; Mr. Gage, of Gage Bros., wholesale milliners and importers of material for straw goods, told what he knew; and Mr. Flearscheim, general importing a

Bioomington; B. F. Cheney, Charles City, Ia.; T. H. Brosnan, New York; H. E. Boardman, Des Möines; D. B. Robbins, Bridgeport, Conn.; E. H. Butler, Buffalo; W. S. Speirs, Feoria; A. A. Thomas, Washington... Tremont House-The Hon. M. B. Edinger, San Francisco; Col. Max Meyer, Omsha; the Hon. John P. Middlecoft, Paxton; the Hon. C. P. Richmond Appleton, Wis. The Hon. G. P. Richmond Appleton, Wis. The Word of Loc. B. Rice, Petersburg, Va. the Hon. John E. Oberly, Cairo; N. S. Pennington; Cairo; Gen. E. S. Bragg, M. C., Fond du Lac... Grand Augife-The Hon. E. W. Keyes, Madison; Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, Michigan State Insane Asylum; R. P. Boynton, Boston; James Hendrick, Albany; James Ives, St. Louis; H. W. Phelps, Springfield, Mass.; H. C. Potter, Jr.; East Saginaw; F. M. Paine, Providence; D. P. Maitiand, Toronto; J. G. Duncan, Pittsburg. Pulmer House-The Hon. John King, B. & O. R. R. Baltimore: A. B. Crans, B. & O. R. R. Baltimore: A. B. Crans, B. & O. R. R., Chelmant; F. R. Snow, C. S. R. K., Detroit; D. W. Caldwell, P. C. & St. L. E. G. Columbus; the Hon. J. D. Rubbard, Butles, East Saries, L. Harris and T. B. Hanson, G. T. R. R., Montreal; the Hon. William Cutting, New York; J. M. Oeborne, Toledo; T. A. Lewis and T. C. Leedmer, P. C. & St. L. R. R. St. L. R. R. Columbus, O.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS held a consultation yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber with representatives of the County Board, for the purpose, if possible, of coming to some decision in regard to the Court-House dome. There were present on the part of the city, the Mayor, Ald. Van Osdel, Cook, Balthe city, the Mayor, Ald. Van Osdel, Cook, Ballard, and Linsenbarth, and, on the part of the county, Commissioners Burling, Fitzgerald, and Architect Egan. The plans were spread out upon the Clerk's table, and the representatives of the taxpayers got down to their work without delay.

Mr. Burling wanted to know why the city could not build its foundation the same as that of the county as regarded the dome, and then go on with a thin wall, so that the dome could be erected at a

a thin wall, so that the dome could be erected at a tuture day if desired.

Ald. Yan Osdell was opposed to anything of the kind. The dome was not wanted anyhow. If the foundations were put in, and it should ever come to building the dome, the city would have to reconstruct the entire interior. Its stairway ran up in the portion where the dome would run. In other words, the city would have to construct its part of the building exactly after the county's plan.

in the portion where the dome would ran. Inother words, the city would have to construct its
part of the building exactly after the county's
plan.

Mr. Fitzgerald alluded to the beauty of the proposed dome, and pleaded that it ought not to be
given up. The city had adopted the compromise
plan, and the county went on with the work in
good faith, building so much as it could. When
completed, it would be an ornament to the building, and he did not believe the taxpayers would
grumble at an expense of \$300,000 or \$400,000 for
this purpose. The building of the dome need not
be immediate, for the county was willing to stop
after building it up to a certain beight until a
designated time. The city could go on with the
dome, build up its portion to the height of that
built by the county, at a cost of some \$25,000 or
\$30,000, and then both city and county would leave
it for future generations to complete it.

ALD. VAN OSDEL
thought the dome couldn't be built for less than
\$1,000,000. Besides that, it couldn't be seen
from the surrounding streets. It would interfere
with the lighting of the building, and, owing to
the soil, would sink more than any other part of
the structure. He would admit that a dome was a
very ornamental thing in a building, but he did not
believe ten tons could be placed on three without
causing a fearful settling. The plan proposed by
the Council, he believed, improved the building to
the extent of \$100,000. He would rather put up
some new school-houses instead of building a
dome just now.

Mr. Burling add there was an implied agreement
on the part of the city to go ahead with the dome
when it was ready to go on withit. On that understanding the county had built it up one story
high. Individually, he cared nothing about it, but
he thought the city should meet the county in a
fair, reasonable spirit, and agree on some plan.
As far as he was concerned, he would like to see a
rotunds but up, and he didn't believe it would ever
go much higher any way.

Ald. Cook thought the county had rather at-

and adopt the errors of taree years ago.

Mr. Burling wished there could be some sort of a compromise. He would not insist on the tower, but he thought there should at least be a rotunda. The discussion here became very general and decidedly informal. The plans were consulted, the city's representatives insisted on their OBJECTIONS TO THE COSTLY DOME, and the county people as strenucusly insisted that there should be a connection between the two portions; that they had put in a lot of cut-stone, which it would not pay to take out, and that, in short, a dome, or at least a rotunda, was the only way of connecting the two buildings. The only definite plan of compromise proposed was that of Mr. Burlinz. It contemplates the building of an octagonal rotunda, preserving as much of the foundations of the county part as are already built, up to the main water table, the city to onlid similarly to the county part up to that height with talinner walls. After the level of the main water table has been reached, the plan proposes that the tainner walls. After the level of the main watertable has been reached, the plan proposes that the
walls shail be continued apwards by city and
county, but much thinner than those thus far
built in constructing the foundations.

The plan was viewed with some favor by the Aldermen and the Mayor, although nothing was
done to commit either city or county. It was finally agreed that Architect Egan and Ald. Van Oedel
were to put their heads together, draw up plans in
accordance with Mr. Burling's suggestion, for the
purpose of showing just how the thing would
work, and that the two Committees were to meet
again Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock for the
purpose of further consultation in regard to the
matter.

TOWN BOARDS. THE WEST SIDE.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Audit-ors of the West Town was held last evening at Nos. 56 and 58 South Halsted street. There were present Supervisor Pedersen, Clerk Tarble, Jus-tices Matson, Scully, Ingersoll, Salisbury, Eber-hardt, and Sheridan. The Supervisor presided. The Supervisor stated that he was unable to make a final report for the year, because the Collector had not yet rendered his account, as he had not finished balancing his books. The Supervisor was granted further time.

The question of rerenting the present premises

for another year was discussed, but no action taken.
Justices Matson, Ingersoll, and Sheridan were appointed a Committee, on motion of Justice Scully, to examine the accounts of the Superrisor and Collector, and to report to an adio

appointed a Committee, on motion of Justice Scully, to examine the accounts of the Supervisor and Collector, and to report to an adjourned meeting of the Board. The Town Clerk was afterwards added to the Committee.

A communication was received from I. K. Boyeson, the Town Attorney in the Avery-Moore case, in which he stated its condition at present as it stands before Judge Rogers. There are ten demurers upon which a decision is expected in June. He also presented a bill for services rendered, amounting to \$384, upon which he had been paid \$100. The communication was ordered placed on file.

Justice Matson stated that a favorable decision had been rendered in seven of the ten points in the demurrers in favor of the town.

On motion of Justice Ingersoll, the bill was referred to Justices Scully, Morrison, and Eberhardt to report upon.

The pay of judges of the last itown election was brought up by the Town Clerk. The city paid them \$33 per day, but they want \$2 a day additional. The clerks employed by the town received \$5 per diem each. The amount required was \$372.

Justice Salisbury moved that the Judges of election of the West Town who acted at the last spring election be allowed \$2 each. Carried.

Robert McChesney's account for labor performed while acting as expert in examining the accounts of the Supervisor.

Justice Salisbury moved that the judges of election be requested to appoint one clerk at each precinct to act as Town Clerk of that precinct for that day. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Scoville being present made a statement in regard to his trial of the Wall case before Judge Rogers. He thought the town should have had a verdict of \$8,000 on his bonds, but the jury disagreed, and he could not see how they could havedone so under the instructions of the Coursitices to his trial of the Supreme Court, he referred by the Supervisor to the town meeting as to whether the case should be tried again or not. The statement concluded with a request for compensation, as he had only been paid \$50, which had all bee

be allowed.

Justice Salisbury moved that the Supervisor be allowed to pay Mr. Scoville \$250 on his itemized bill. The matter was referred to the Committee appointed to examine the Supervisor's accounts.

Justice Ingersoil again brought up the matter of clerks of election to act Tuesday.

On motion of Justice Schily, the motion of Justice Salisbury, requesting the judges of elec-

tion to select a town clerk for each precinct was reconsidered.

The Town Clerk was instructed to place instructions in each beliot-box requesting the indges of election to appoint the clerks acting as clerks of election for the city to act in the same capacity for the town.

The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock Sat urday evening.

NORTH SIDE.

\$5. but it was finally ordered paid by a your of a to 2.

Assessor Gray's bill for \$885-\$5 for 177 days-was next presented. Clerk King explained that he had already been allowed \$700! and \$270 for a horse and buggy, and the nominal salary attached to the office was \$1.500. A short argument ensued, and the bill was finally reduced to \$550, making the Assessor's salary for the year \$1.520. There was some other business to be transacted, but the Board concluded to defer it until to-day, and then adjourned to meet at the same place at 5 o'clock this evening.

BAD NICKELS.

EXAMINATION OF ALLEGED COUNTERPEITERS. The examination of George Houver, George L. Higgenbaum, George Quigg, Eugene Hartman, and Edward J. Wright, alias Lee, alias C. R. Donegal, charged with making silver coin in large quantities on their own account, commenced yesterday morning before Commissioner Hoyne. Judge Bangs appeared for the Government, and Messrs. Trude and Van Arman for the defense.

The first witness sworn was D. L. Ewing, City Marshal of Muscatine, Ia. He testified to having

asked where witness had first met Lee. He replied that

He, the witness, was there on the charge of stealing a cow. He was found guilty, but sentence was saspended because he had the brain fever at the time of the alleged offense, and if he did steal the cow he knew nothing about it. Lee was sent to the Penitentiary. He next saw Lee about a year igo. Lee proposed to him to go into the coney business, but he didn't give him a definite answer. Witness was then in Detective Tyrreli's emboy, working up the case. He met him again in a week or so at the Colledom, where they were joined by Quigg. Lee said they were going to make dies. Quigg add it would be a good thing, and witness assented. At another time when they met, Lee said they couldn't do anything, as they had to go out of town, on account of the Vagrant act just passed. But he subsequently saw Lee again on plark street, and Lee showed him a counterfeit quarter he had made. Witness got the quarter on the pretense of wanting to pass it. He didn't pass it, nowever, but gave it to Tyrrell. His instructions were to "lay in with the gang," and find customers for the money. The witness showed up Hartman's connection with the gang in a \$30 deal. Lee, it appeared, gave Hartman the money on Clark street, nearfiltenhoffs, and witness subsequently got it and took it to Tyrrell. Mr. Trude questioned the witness very closely, but was unable to shake him off from the damaging features in his revelations.

questioned the witness very closely, but was unable to shake him off from the damaging features in his revelations.

Then Col. Van Arman took the witness in hand and tried to get him to show that Quigg was sometains very like an angel in light. Mr. Quigg's connection with the gang, however, as related by the witness, who stack to his testimony in spite of the Colonel's long and exhausting cross-examination, showed him to be anything but the virtuous character which his counsel endeavored to represent him. He went on to state that Quigg had told him he was getting as much as \$50 worth of the stuff every day, and connected him in other ways with Lee and the rest of the lot.

At 4:30 o'clock, Col. Van Arman said he had cross-examined the witness all he desired to until he could have further consultation with his client. For this purpose he asked an adjournment until this morning, Quigg noisily insisting all the time that it would take an hour or more to get through with the witness, whose testimony was sure to be rattled so far as it inculpabed, him. It was finally decided to resume the hearing at 9 o'clock this morning, when Kelly will again be placed on the gridiron and Col. Van Arman will renew his attempt to make him cack down.

SEPARATED.

UNCONGENIAL DISPOSITION.
A recent number of the Cincinnat Enquirer had letter from its Chicago correspondent containing

a letter from its Chicago correspondent containing the following paragraph:

Quite a sensation has been caused in West Side circles by the application for a divorce by a lady whose hobby is the reform of failen women. She, herself, has been married twenty-five years, has three grown and pretty daughters, a charming home, and a great many friends, who never dreamed or a "skeleton in the closet" until istely, when the bones rattiled so loudly that toute le monde heard it. This lady has, as I remarked, devoted herself to social reform, and none more generous toward unfortunate women can be found. Her husband, while never giving his actual assistance to her philianthropic projects, has always warmiv aympathized with her in her efforts. So when it was divulged that for the past two years, while he has theorized with his wite, he had been supporting a fascinating little bloode on the South Side, who actually here has a sastance in resould wife a short time ago to see her assistance in resould wife a short time ago to the past story remains to be seen whether this heavy him.

sisternood.

It now remains to be seen whether this heavy blow will destroy the belief of redemption in the woman to whom it has become so cruelly personal a matter.

The only woman to whom the writer could possibly refer was Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, who has for years been laboring zealously to reform the fallen of her sex through the agency of Samaritan Sociefor years been laboring zealously to reform the fallen of her sex through the agency of Samaritan Societies, Industrial Homes, and other organizations. But, on the other hand, nobody could for a moment believe that her husband had been gality of adultery with a blonde or a brunette. While it was known that he did not fancy the extreme lengths to which his wife had gone in preaching her hooby, yet it was impossible that he should have so far antagonized her as to labor to swell the ranks of the class whose numbers she was seeking to lesson. So a reporter was directed to ascertain the exact facts. He did so, and they are as follows:

Mrs. Leonard has for some time been desirons of carrying on her life-work on a broader scale, of going on the lecture-platform, and proclaiming to audiences of thousands the views she holds. Mr. Leonard has opposed this, feeling that what she had already said and written on the subject was quite enough. To say nothing of the mortifying publicity, these projected lecture-tours would have cost much money. So he refused his consent. This displeased her. She felt it adulty to go forth and preach the truth as she understood it. So, in order to be sole to do that freely, she surgeated to him that they be divorced. He said he was willing, or, rather, said he would not stand in the way of her wishes, and told her to go to a reputable lawyer and get one, he supposing that "incompatibility of temperament" would be a sufficient cause.

She consulted Mr. Leonard Swett, who told her that the best way to get quietly, and without any sensation, that which she wanted was for her to file a bill charging her husband with adultery, and for him to plead guilty. That, however, Mr. Leonard refused absolutely to do, because he was not guilty, and because it would not be a pleasant thing for his children to have such allegations on record. If she chose to file a bill making such charges,—she had made them before, but causelessly,—then the case could go to trial, and she might fetch on her witnesses. So the idea of getting a divorce fell through.

After further discussion, it was decided to have a formal separation, and it has already taken place, though the papers have not yet been drawn. Mrs. Leonard is living with a married daughter, atmost opposite her old home, where the husband still dwells. A certain sum will be allowed her, and she will be left free to instruct the world as to the proper way of dealing with fallen women, while he will pursue the domestic life which he has always loved.

ways loved.

As for the correspondent who has made these charges against Mr. Leonard, it is likely that her life will be a burden to her in a day or two. The husband whom she has libeled wants to have a talk with her. MATRIMONIAL.

An extremely brilliant Jewish wedding occurred at No. 436 Michigan avenue last evening, in which Miss Bertha Sels, niece of M. Selz, Esq., was united in marriage to Mr. Julius Friid, of New York. The parlors were handsomely decorated with flowers and smilax, and at the head of the front drawing-room was fixed a large monogram—F. S.—In tuberoses, carnations, and blushroses, the handiwork of the florist, Allen. The Rev. Dr. Adler performed the ceremony at 5:30 p. m., and Mr. and Mrs. M. Selz and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Arnold, of New York, were the only attendants. The bride was exquisitely attired in white silk, vell, orange-flowers, and diamonds. Mr. Sam Schutz officiated as Master of Ceremonies. After the ceremony the entire party sat down to a supper served by Van Cleet, and the remainder of the evening was spent in sociability, dancing, and a general good time. The young couple go from here directly to New York, their future home. The presents were numerous and costly. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Bank Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Clayburgh. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Clayburgh. Mr. and Mrs. B. Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Clayburgh. Mr. and Mrs. David Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. M. Selgitz, Joe Sletheiwer, Sam Schultz, Henry and Emmanuel Selz. Isacc, Simon, and Louis Kohn, Abe Adler, Harry Arnold of New York; and others.

PLENTYE—DODGE.

A quiet, but none the less pleasant, wedding took place at No. 49 South Curtis street last evening at 7 o'clock, the contracting parties being Mr. W. H. Flentye and Miss Alice R. Dodge, eidest daughter of George Dodge, Esq. The Rev. Dr. Coilyer officiated, and Messrs. F. F. Dodge An extremely brilliant Jewish wedding occurred

THE LAKE PARK.

MR. BOYD'S BILL. The bill introduced in the House of Rep The bill introduced in the House of Representatives day before yesterday, by Col. Boyd, of the Ninth District, by which it is proposed to sell the land in Fractional Sec. 15, lying east of Michigan avenue and between Madison street and Park row, the proceeds to be used for the improvement of the Illinois River and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was received with great indifference in this city. the annual meeting of Control National Section of the International Section International Section of the International Section International Section of the Inter

that portion of the ground lying morth of Park row and between Michigan avenue and the Illinois Cenral Railroad tracks should be a public ground, and they designated it as "Lake Park." This action of the Council was adopted by the General Assembly in various acts passed by it, including the act amendatory of the city charter, passed in 1863, and what was known as the "Lake-Front act," which was passed in 1867. The claim is now apparently made that, all this property having been dedicated as a street, the Council. by setting off part off it as a public park, violated the trust, and the land therefore reverts to the State, to be used for the improvement of the canal. If this were so, it would require action on the part of Congress to divert this land, or the proceeds of the sale, for the improvement of the Illinois River. But if the action of the Council in fixing the width of Michigan avenue at 100 feet, and declaring that the ground east should be a public park, is illegal owing to lack of power on the part of the Council, then its act was interly void, and the lake park is still a part of Michigan avenue. If the action was voidable simply, it has been validated or acknowledged by the Legislature by the acts geferred to above. That the Canal Commissioners had authority to make the dedication they did, and that it was made in accordance with the forms of law, there is no question. Therefore there is no reason to fear anything from Mr. Boyd's, bill.

THE WEST PARKS.

THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP AND VACANof the old organization of the West Park Board was called together yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock by Secretary Millard. The notices were sent out by him on the order of the President, Clark Lipe. The members of the Committee, as formerly constituted, was Clark Lipe, Adolph Muus, and Willard Woodard. The latter would not recognize ard Woodard. The inter would not recognize the notice of Mr. Millard, and refused to attend,—
at least his presence was not noticed at the office yesterday. The day before there was also a meeting, at which a report was ordered prepared, describing, from the 'hold-on' standpoint, the little difficulty which occurred on the 15th of March, when a new era in West Park affairs was inaugurated. The report was submitted vesterday afternoon in secret meeting of Lipe, Muus, and Millard, Mr. Woodard being absent. Holden and Miliard, Mr. Woulder being several totals was also on hand.

The report commences by making an argument in favor of Holden's right to hold his seat until ousted by the Courts, and then goes on to describe what took piace on that eventful day when the old

what took piace on that eventrus day when the oin officers were put out.

The Committee hold that all credentials of mem-bers to fill vacancies, or all qualifications of offi-cers or members, should be referred to them. They hold, furthor, that holden had a right to his seat after the annual election, because it had never been referred to the Committee. The report says:

never been referred to the Committee. The report says:

THEI FREL SORB.

That the attempt of the infority of this Board to force the admission of a new member, and thereby secure the control of the Board, was a gross contempt of the powers and privelegas of this Committee, and of the Board which it represents.

That the proceedings in and by which the removal of the officers of this Board and the election of others in theirstead, was attempted, as above stated, were not had at any meeting of the Board of West Unleago Park Commissioners, and are not to be regarded as in any sonse, or for any purpose, proceedings of said Board; but that said proceedings were wholly revolutionary, contrary to parliamentary law, common usage, and the parliamentary law, common usage, and the gether null and void.

That the members of this Board who took part in such proceedings were not then acting in their official capacity, nor in their official places, and that if any such proceedings should be persused in they would constitute good cause, under Sec. 18 of the original Park act, for the removal of said Commissioner of a proceeding in the Circuit Court for misdemeanor and maifessance in office under said act.

That it would be a violatiot of public law and official duty to recognize it. McChancy as Secretary of this Do. of the commissioner woods are as President thereof, and the would be presented to the committee of the Board of the removal of the Board of the removal of the funds to which this Board is entitled.

The Committee conclude by saying that they deciline to enter upon any statement of the motives and purposes which prompted the extraordinary proceedings above stated and censured. The Committee also hope and believe that they will not continue in their present course.

The report was signed by Messrs. Lipe and Muus, and will be presented at a special meeting, if they can successfully hold one. THEY PEEL SORE.

his chances for re-election.

The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of numerous petty cases, and adjourned early. Among the complaints to be made, if time will admit, is one against Supervisor Condit, of the Town of Lake. Two indictments for petty offenses were returned.

Dr. Spray reports that child-bed fever has become an epidemic in the lying-in wards at the Poor-House, and that in the last ten days several have died from the disease. He anticlostes, notwithstanding he has taken the utmost care to prevent it, even more serious results in the future, for the Poor-House now contains thirty women who are on the eve of confinement. As one precaution, he has ordered the County Agent not to send out any more cases of the kind until further orders.

The Committee having in charge the investiga-

on the eve of confinement. As one precaution, he has ordered the County Agent not to send out any more cases of the kind until further orders.

The Committee having in charge the investigation into the management of the Insane-Asylum met yesterday morning and examined several witnesses. The Warden denied the charges against him in toto, very naturally, and Dr. Spray explained what had been said against him, and complained of the cruelty of some of the attendants on the insane, and cited cases where certain patients had been knocked down and kicked by them. The session was lengthy but fruitiess, as no conclusions were reached nor new facts brought out. The Committee will meet again Friday and read the evidence over, when it is expected the true animus of the investigation will appear.

A DARK-LANTERN MERTING.

The Finance Committee met in secret yesterday morning to examine the report of the "experts" who have been employed looking through the County Treasurer's accounts for several years back. The "experts" were present to explain the array of figures, and, after a lively confab of several hours, it was unanimously agreed that the Treasurer's office was in good shape, and the secounts all right, etc., after which Fitzgerald crowded the report in his pocket. The condition of the several appropriations for the year, in view of the recent decision as to the commencement of the fiscal year, was also discussed, but no light was thrown on the situation. It was finally agreed, however, to recommend to the Board that the order recently made giving employes precedence over contractors in the paying of their country orders be rescinded, and that in the meantime the contractors should be paid without discrimination. The Board never had any authority to make any such order, of course; but, the Treasurer having respected it, its repeal will be a benefit to the long-suffering contractor. The Committee also agreed to report to the Board recommending that the delinquent tax-list, but whether that official will concur in the re

the Treasurer advertise for proposals to print the delinquent tax-list, but whether that official will concur in the recommendation or notis not known. He was not at his office after the Committee adjourned.

SEXTON'S EXTRA STEAL.

It was noted several days ago that the "Ring" was organized to sounce Architect Egan, because he had recommended that the \$3 per thousand "extra" heretofore allowed Sexton on the brickwork for the Court-House be discontinued. In the last few days the movement has assumed definite shape, and the threats have been open and above board that unless he changed front he would be removed and Cochrane would be put in his place. From the fact that he has a valid contract, however, there is not much danger of his being removed, and the threats are simply to frighten him and drive him to indorsing the steal. He was driven in the same way to recommend the creating of the "extra," but it is believed that he can now see farther without his glasses than he could then with them, and that ne will stand by the position he has taken. Notwithstanding he put himself clearly on record in the matter several weeks ago, and his position was indorsed by Mr. Burling, he has been summoned to appear before the Building Committee again to-day. The "Ring" is determined to perpetuate the steal, which will amount on the work yet to be done to nearly \$30,000, and the purpose is to use him and reach over his shoulder for the money, and this is the bottom of all the threats about removing him.

A QUEER ROBBERY.

Ex-County Clerk Lieo sent in a so-called report to the Board Monday, in which he conclusion that the bondsmen would have to foot the deciciency. He could not get the names of the other bondsmen without first writing to Springfield, he learned, and then he vouchasfed the information that the bondsmen would have to foot the deciciency. He could not get the names of the other bondsmen, advance the county the money and take a second mortgage on a house and lot which the General is believed to have paid an exorbitan with a silence and resignation which is not in keep-ing with his excitable temperament. The bonds-men will no doubt, being deeply interested, get at

CRIMINAL.

S. May will have a hearing to-day before Justic Haines for embezzling \$300 from Solomon Bros. Fulgrave & Stein, the cigar-makers at No. 564 Archer avenue, who were charged with arson, were nonorable acquitted yesterday by Justice Foote it was said that they fired their own store.

Officer Dudley, of the Humane Society, had a man named Owen Kelly up before Justice Morrison for working a horse on three legs. He was fined \$5 and costs. Yesterday the same officer had a man named John White up for turning a disabled horse out to die. White was fined \$3 and costs. horse out to die. White was fined \$3 and costs.

A man named Oliver, driver for the Ph. Best
Brewing Company, claims to have been assanited
in his wagon last Saturday night at the corner of
Jefferson and Twenty-second streets by two men,
and by them robbed of \$13 cash. One he describes
as a heavy man with red chin whiskers, and the
other as a small man with light mustache.

A few days ago Edward McCarthy was caught sailing around town with some slik clothing which he was trying to dispose of. The police heard of it, and, having an idea that it was stolen, Officer O'Connor yesterday locked McCarthy up at the West Madison-street Station. He now denies all knowledge as to the whereabouts of any such goods.

Albert Neiterent, an employe in a machine-shop at the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, being bothered by a fellow named Patsy Daiton, who once in a while earns an honest dollar by giving female impersonations on the stage, lifted a hammer and struck Dalton on the head. He was carried to his home, but where that is could not be ascertisined last evening. However, Dalton was said to be severely injured, and upon hearing of it. Officer Priesmeyer took Albert into custody until such time as the injured man may be heard from.

William Combs. a West Madison street restau-

from.

William Combs, a West Madison street restaurant-keeper, is locked up at the station upon a charge of abduction preferred by Annie Kerscher, 19 years of age, living at No. 1852 Wentworth avenue. The evidence in the case is to the effect that Annie worked for him, and that he also became her lover. Owing to some dispute, Combs refuses to give up her trunk, and Annie claims that he has aiready been paid all she owes him. It is difficult to see where the charge of abduction comes in, and the probability is that a somewhat similar word is what she meant to have put in the warrant.

similar word is what she meant to have put in the warrant.

'Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: William Huson and John Mailoy, young pickpockets. \$50 fine each; William Hamilton, Joseph Bradley, alias "Yorky," and Frank Williams, general thieves. \$50 fine; Charles Fuchs and Albert Norman, larceny of a bolt of muslin from Boldenweck's dry-goods store, \$100 fine; Richard Hickey, larceny of a watch and chain from E. D. Willer, of No. 1375 Dearborn street, while at the saloon of one Cramer, No. 402 Thirty-first street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Maggie Ridley, accessory, \$300 ditto. Justice Morrison fined Annie Murray, Lizzie Mellon, and Nellie Sullivan, the shoplitters in whose possession were found two broche shawls and other dry goods, \$100 cach; Kate Wallace, Lottie Ray, and Mary Mitchell, street-walkers, \$100 fine each.

Detectives Stewart and Flynn, of the Armory.

Kate Wallace, Lottie Ray, and Mary Mitchell, street-walkers, \$100 fine each.

Detectives Stewart and Fiynn, of the Armory, yesterday "got onto" a gang of thleves who were reorganizing evidently for early morning and evening sneak work. By night they had the gang, with one or two exceptions, caged up in the Armory. One of them freely owned up to having had consultations with a certain other band of thieves. The names of those arrested are John and Charles Price, Thomas Brady, Edward Poter, alias [Kelly, James Hyman, alias "Pete-in-the-box," Eddie Bowen, and George Smith, all of whom have done time in some tranner, save Charles Price. Brady robbed the Sherman House a year ago, but was let off with a slight sentence; Hyman is a slick one in all branches of the crook's profession; Bowen is but recently out of the Bridwell on a term which was lengthened because of his bold attempt to escape from the South Division Police Court, and Smith is but recently out of jail for the larceny of a horse and baggy. The others have equality as notorious reputations. If nothing in the thieving line can be found against them they are to be sent up for vagrancy.

Monday night two nice young men got frightfully intoxicated, and while carrying on their developments.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Commissioner Tabor is again quite sick. It is the old trouble—inflammatory rheumatism.

The Special Committee having in charge the examination of proposals for furnishing supplies did not meet yesterday, owing to the Chairman being engaged in politics. It will meet Thursday.

Jailer Currier is now satisfied that he has reached the bottom facts in reference to the conspiracy to break the jall, and is ready for whatever may turn up. The Sheriff is satisfied, however, that some

mark, "I can catch that nigger," he went out. Shortly he returned having in charge a negro named Charles or Frank Williams, who as but a short time out of jail for a violent assault upon a colored man named Martin, who works at a State street bagnio. In his possession were found a blue scarf, the shirt buttone and studs, and a silk handkerchief, belonging to his victims. The rest of the property is in a fair way of recovery. The gentlemen estimated their losses at \$350, one item alone being a gold watch and chain valued at \$200, and another about \$50 in cash. Williams pleads guilty, and says he first put the men to bed at No. IT Harmon court, and that he then cut the pockets out of their ciothing in order to get at the contents easily.

The bunko man is again abroad in our midst.

pockete out of their clothing in order to get at the contents easily.

The bunko man is again abroad in our midst. Yesterday afternoon William Kilpatrick, an innocent old man from Baldwin. Mich., was taken in and done for to the tune of \$150 or thereabouts. He was sharp enough, however, to be able to locate the spot, a den at No. 108 Desplaines street, near Monroe, kept by one Mrs. Burtis or Belle Parks. This gave the police an inkling as to the bunkoist. Shortly afterwards Officer Frest arrested a well-known "con."-man, who has not been in town for some days. At the station he gave the name of George Robinson, but his real name is Jack Perry. The prisoner admits that he beat the man out of \$92 by fair gambling, but Mr. Kilpatrick describes the game of bunko to a dot, and firmly sticks to Perry's identity. This is but one of several bunko tricks that have been taken within the city limits during the past few weeks, but nearly all were of small amounts. The police have, in consequence, began a raid upon them. Supt. Hickey, while wakking alony the street Monday night, spotted a well-known confidence and spiel-mark operator named Jack Harvey, alias William Williams, a fellow who has been out of town for over five years. He pointed him out, and Detective Bauder soon had him in tow. Detectives Scott and Heinzman brought in another one of the same sort named Fred Steele, alias John Smith. Yesterday afternoon Thomas McDonald, a well-known confidence man arrested several days ago, and now under bonds for vagrancy, was recognized by a conductor on the Alton & S. Louis Road as the man who beat a Granger out of \$60 on a train last week. The victim has been telegraphed to, and, it is understood, will come on and prosecute.

SUBURBAN.

The citizens of the town in favor of a change of officers for the ensuing year met at the Centennial School. While the Committee were out making

officers for the ensuing year met at the Centennial School. While the Committee were out making the selection of candidates the following resolutions were adopted:

WHERMAR, The financial condition of the town is such as to render the strictest economy necessary; and WHERMAR, The financial condition of the town is such as to render the strictest economy necessary; and winexar. The people oppresso with ear expanding our candidates for office, therefore, in presenting our candidates to the people for their support, we pleage them as follows:

The strictest economy in the expenditure of public moneys. The reduction of extravagant salarics. The abolition of every useless office. That the town accounts shall be immediately balanced and the money counted. That the Supervisor shall not be a candidate for relection for a second consecutive term. That not a dollar shall be spen in purchasing votes. A strict regard for the rights of every citizen and the interest of the two.

The Chairman then announced the candidates, as follows: For Supervisor, Fletcher Harney, of Englewood; for Collector, W. N. Darlington, of the Stock-Yards; for Assessor, John Alloway, of the Rock Island shops; for Trustee, V. P. Cory, of the Northeast Corner; for Town Clerk, O. D. Bassett, of Normal; for Constable, Hugh Errickson, of the Stock-Yards.

The Taxpayers' Association have issued a pamphlet in which they give a statement of facts which it would be well for every taxpayer to read before he casts his vote.

WHEATON.

The wounded burglar who stabbed himself Sunday night died Monday evening at 6 o'clock. Any one of the four wounds inflicted by himself would have caused his death, even if he had not been otherwise injured. It is said that he made some disclosures to Dr. Pratt concerning his name and history. A post mortem examination was held yesterday, and the body was taken charge of by Prof. E. H. Pratt, of Chicogo, for the Chicago Homeopathic College, to whom it was donated by the burglar before his death. The is removed that the Blanchard

time.

HYDE PARK.

The Citizens' party met in Convention in Flood's Hall yesterday afternoon. About seventy persons were present. Douglas S. Taylor was chosen Chairman and Walter Maher Secretary. After a series of resolutions, the following men were chosen for a ticket: Trustees—First District, Dr. J. Ramsay Flood; Second District, John R. Hodson: Third District, Edward Sidebottom; Fourth, Eighth, and Ninth Districts, Jacob Kuyper; Fifth District, Michael Doyle; Sixth and Seventh Districts, C. W. Colehour; Clerk, Francis Munson; Supervisor, Edward Tobin; Assessor, Hugh Maher; Collector, Andrew Rehm; Police Magistrate, Charles Reese. The party then adopted the name of the Union Taxpayers' ticket. EVANSTON.

The Hon. Andrew B. Jackson, aged 64 years, an

The Hon. Andrew B. Jackson, aged 64 years, an estimable man and staunch member of the Methodist Church, formerly for many years a citizen of Evanston, but for two years past a resident of Rogers Park, died at 11 o'clock Monday night at his home in the latter village, of pneumonia and congestion of the lungs. The deceased leaves a wife and daughter and three sons, all grown. The funeral will occur Thursday at the Rogers Park Church.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26 .- The propo sition to do away with the United States Surveyor Generalship of the several States excites strong opposition in California. So far as the newspapers of this State have touched upon the question, there is a great unanimity of senti-ment against the measure. The Alta will tomorrow publish a leader on the subject, calling attention to the unsettled condition of land titles after, in many cases, years of constant litigation, alleging that new cases are continually coming up in the Land Office in this city, and that the proposed measure will have the effect to render poor settlers at the mercy of wealthy claimants. Contiers at the mercy of weathy claimants. Con-flicting titles arising from Mexican grants to in-dividuals and grants by the United States to the State for schools and other purposes great-ly complicate land titles in this State, and it is strongly urged that not only should the records of the office remain here, but the office itself should be maintained to facilitate free access to documents, and the settlement of claims.

A dull headache, costiveness, low spirits, and no appetite, are some of the indications of a bilions attack, arising from a torpid liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will soon restore the liver to action, drive all symptoms of biliousness from the system, and assist in bringing about a regular action of the bow els.

DEATHS.

McNiCHOLS—At 10p. m. March 25, of inflammatory rheumatism, Stephen Francis McNichois, son of Michael and Sarah McNichols, aged 16 years and 11 months.
Funeral to-day at 10 a. m. from his late residence, 326 West Taylor-st. by carriages to Holy Family Church, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.
ROSE—March 28, 2:45 p. m., at Brevoort House, John Rose, for many years resident of Pittsburg, aged 40 years. O years.

Remains go to Allegheny City for interment.

To Nairn and Inverness (Scotland) papers please oopy.

MURNANE—Monday, March 25, at her residence
tol Third-av., Mrs. Bridget Murnane.

Funeral at 9 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Ceme

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Bloomington papers please copy.

Political.

THE NINTH WARD REJECTS ALL CANDIDATES
for Aiderman heretofore nominated, as in no
sense representing its citizens, and places in nomination D. S. Lovejoy as an findependent candidate. tion D. S. Lovejoy as an Endependent candidate.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL hold an adjourned meeting at League Hail, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB Will hold a special meeting this evening at Bens's Hail, corner Lake and Robey-sta. at 8 p. m., to ratify the nomination of A. C. Knopf for Alderman, and other nominess of the Republican party. Good speakers will be present.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE TENTH
Ward Republican Club at 258 West Lake-st., this
evening, for the purpose of nominating an Alderman.
Religious.
GEORGE QUINAN WILL CONDUCT THE NOONday meeting to-day at 150 Madison-st. Subject;
"Tampering with Sin."

"Tampering with Sin."

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO
Branch of the Women's Union Missionary Society
will be held at Christ's Church (Bishop Cheneg's), corner of Michigan-av, and Twonty fourth-st., Thursday
evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Phillips, for many
years a missionary in Northern India, will seek from
his personal knowledge of the work in that country. Miscellaneous.

A MEETING OF PRINCIPALS OF PUBLIC Schools is requested at 85 Fifth-av. to-day. All Principals, ladies as well as gentiemen, are carnestly requested to attend at the hour of macting, 4:30 p. m.

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For Sale by all Dealers. AUCTION SALES. By GEO, P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av. At our Wednesday Auction Sale of March 27, in addition to our unusually large line of

· CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS & SHOES we shall offer and close 30 Cases Childs' best Phila-delphis make Shoos, in colors and black; 10 Cases Chi-cago Shoe Co.'s Kid and Gost Polish and Side-Lace, and

cago snoe co. " kid and coar forma and snoe-Lace, and Men's Bp. and Calf Alexis and Ties: 18 Cases of Chi-dren's and Misses' Shoes, Rochester made; 20 Cases Men's Hand-Made Shoes, Alexis and Congress; 8 Cases Cincinnati Kid and Goat Side-Lace, first quality; and 200 lots more of Messrs. M. J. Malligan & Co.'a, Bank-rupts, Boots and Shoes.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabsch-av

Thursday, March 28, at 9:30 a. m., IN OPEN LOTS.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. At 1459 Prairie-av., Wednesday Morning, March 27, at 10 o'ck,

THE ENTIRE **Household Furniture** Carpeta, Stoves, Crockery, Glass and Kitchen Wars. KLISON, POMEROY & CO. RECULAR WEEKLY SALE

FRIDAY MORNING, March 29, at 9:30 o'clock, New Parlor Suits. New Chamber Sets, A full line Carpets,

General Household Goods, New and Second-hand, General Merchandise, &c., &c., &c., LLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

FOUR DAYS EXHIBITION TRADE SALE. BOOTS & SHOES, Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Notions, Etc. Tuesday, March 26, Boots and Shot Wednesday, March 27, Dry Goods. Thursday, March 28, Boots and Sho Friday, March 29, Dry Goods.

TO BE SOLD AT 118 AND 120 WABASH-AV., By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers. By H. FRIEDMAN,

200 and 202 Randelph-st. WEEKLY TRADE SALE. 50 Crates Crockery, On WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 9:30 o'block.

Also 120 pkgs of Glassware, assorted. Also 10 Casks Rockingham & Yelloware, assortate By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., 84 and 85 Randolph-st.

WE SHALL SELL AT 9:30 O'CLOCK THIS A. H. NEW FURNITURE

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Dining-Room, Hall, Library, and Office Furniture.
A fine line of New and Second-hand Carpets.
We shall also sell a large lot of second-hand Furniure and Household Goods, General sterchandiss, etc.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 174 East Randolph of THURSDAY TRADE SALE. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoe; Etc., THURSDAY MORNING, March 28, at 9:30 o'clock on second floor, 174 East Randolph-st. WM. A. DUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINANCIAL \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. The majority of Wall street houses and men as a honest as their neighbors, and many of them have world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. To old house of Alex. Frokingham & Co. Brokers, IV Wall street. New York. It exitted to absolute condense. They state that an investment of should come made recently returned over \$1,000 in less than Columbia bead for their circular, free.—New York Tythuss.

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